The Bombay Gazette.

REGISTERED No. 75—1871.

·No. 7,759.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year......Rs. 42 / For Six Months...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or sent free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Hannard, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		January 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave Tuticorin	4
„ Ratnagherry	28	„ Colombo	5
„ Vingorla	28	„ Galle	6
„ Goa	29	„ Negapatam	9
„ Carwar	29	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Mangalore	30	„ Madras	12
„ Cannanore	31	„ Coconada	14
„ Tellicherry	31	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Calicut ...Jan.	1	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopaulpore	16
„ Cochin	2	„ False Point	17
„ Colochel	2	Arrive CALCUTTA	19
„ Alleppy	2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Jan. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	7
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Fao	7
„ Guadur	24	„ Bushire	9
„ Muscat	26	„ Bahrein	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Linga	14
„ Linga	30	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire ...Jan.	1	„ Muscat	18
„ Koweit	3	„ Guadur	20
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee	23
„ Mahomerah	3	Arrive BOMBAY	26
Arrive BUSREH	4		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORE-BUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 12 noon. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Cobden, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 20th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS......Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS...... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH INSTANT.)

THE first-class Steamer TEVIOT, 1916 Tons, 250 Horse Power, W. C. Nisbet, Commander, has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

The outward passage was accomplished, including stoppages, in 31 days.

The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
2nd „ „	£ 30
1st „ Suez	£ 30

For particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
or W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th December 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1874. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th December 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CITY OF SHANGHAI, from Glasgow, are hereby required to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of packages after they leave the ship's side.

Freight to be paid, and delivery orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th December 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL.
MR. W. J. COEN,
PROPRIETOR,
PROVIDENCE ART METAL WORKS,
BOMBAY.
OFFICE :—APOLLO HOUSE, FORT.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,874 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. Almond, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 13th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class......Rs. 660
Second Class......Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.
Without Reserve.

On account of the Concerned, landed ex Janet Court.

A magnificent English-built Stage Coach with rich Hammer Cloth, by E. Kesterton of Long Acre, built especially for H. H. Maharajas, damaged by saltwater.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Mahim, lately in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassum Tukee Madhom and Co. with all the skins, hides, utensils, &c., &c., contained therein.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, if not disposed of previously by private sale, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Watson, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz. :—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned cow hides, wooden tubs, iron pots, beam scale with weights, iron scrapers, buckets, iron pipes, water meters, gunnies, cart with bullocks, a cow and 2 calves, and sundry other articles. The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a first class full size slate Billiard Table by "W. Bailif," a full toned grand square Piano, at "Kateville," Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Billiard Table, &c. the property of J. Macalister, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1873

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs.
15 Cases White Mulls.
2 „ Prints.
50 Barrels Australian Flour.
25 Dozen Brandy.
25 „ Amontillado Sherry.
30 „ Sauterne
15 „ Superior Sparkling Moselle and Hock.
4 Cases Coloured Handkerchieves.
10 „ White Dhoties Scarfs.

A consignment of oak pattern fireproof safe of various sizes, single and double doored.

SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF CLOCKS.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms. 21 Cases Clocks, Excelsior, Minor, Black, Mahogany, Tonic and stringed of various sizes and very fancy.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1873.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs. 20	to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	„ 50	to 3,000
CLOCKS	„ 15	to 150
MUSICAL BOXES	„ 15	to 300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS ;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS ;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN ;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS ;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS ;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy...... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy...... Annas 4

„ Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that from the 1st January 1874 we CEASE to ACT as AGENTS of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s LINE of ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS, and that the AGENCY will be CONDUCTED from that day by Mr. CHARLES GRONDONA, to whom all communications with respect to these Steamers will have to be addressed.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 15th December 1873.

WITH reference to the above, I beg to intimate that I shall TAKE CHARGE of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s LINE of ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS from the 1st JANUARY proximo, and that the Offices of this Company have been transferred to No. 9 Hummum Street, where communications respecting freight, passengers, &c., have to be addressed.

CHARLES GRONDONA, Agent,
Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co.'s Italian Mail Steamers.

ROYAL NAVY RUM,
THE FINEST BRANDS OF
JAMAICA RUM
(LABELLED AS ABOVE)
ARE BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. LEMON HART AND SON,
GEORGE ST., TOWER HILL, LONDON,
(CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY)
and are to be had of all Dealers in India and elsewhere.

THE NEW SEASON'S
(1873-74)
INDIAN TEAS,
Just received from
THE KOUSANIE PLANTATIONS.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 3 12	Packet of 2 lbs.	Credit Rs. 4 4
„ 9 8	Box of 5 lbs.	„ 10 0

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2 4	Packet of 1 lb.	Credit Rs. 2 8

Wholesale and Retail Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED PER P. & O. STEAMER LOMBARDY
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
REDGATE & CO.'S HAMS AND BACON.

Prime York Hams, in Canvas...... per lb. Rs. 0 15 0, Cash
Wiltshire Bacon, in sides of about 27 lbs. „ Rs. 0 14 0, Cash

PER S.S. TEVIOT.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Casks of 3 dozen Quarts	per doz. Rs.	5 12 0
„ 6 dozen Pints	„	3 12 0
„ 4 dozen Imperial Pints	„	4 12 0

CLARETS.
BREAKFAST
AND
DINNER CLARETS,
IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
STILL HOCKS
AND
SPARKLING MOSELLE,
LANDING PER S.S. DIDO,
QUARTS AND PINTS.

TH. BICHE LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED

Cognac Vieux, Green Label, per dozen Rs. 24 0 0
Cognac Vieux, White Label, „ 21 0 0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON TAKING FIVE DOZENS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—As a sound and delicate Dinner or Table Wine this holds a very high character. A better Claret for every day use no one would desire. Per Dozen—Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Produces a *Claret Cup* which touches perfection. Possesses the aroma without the acrimony of crude spices. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry. Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy. Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD, OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the *recipé* was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—Number Twos ; of exceptionally fine quality. Per Box of 100—Rs. 7-8.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS & CIGARS.—Our own brands.

Flaneur,	per box of	100	Rs. 2 8 0
Pelerin	do.	125	„ 2 12 0
Marquise	do.	150	„ 2 8 0

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend*. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds. Per Bottle—Rs. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE, CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,
JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI......Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR E. DE GHETALDI......Business Manager.
MR. J. S. TRIMBLE......Advance Agent.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 15TH DEC.
ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY !!!
A NEW PROGRAMME !
OTHELLO AND ABDELKADER,
Acknowledged to be the most intelligent and best trained horses in the world, in a most
INTERESTING ACT
OTHELLO playing a Hand Organ, whilst ABDELKADER dances to the tune.
THE UNRIVALLED BELEN CUBA
AND
THE CHILD WONDER, LITTLE EMILIE,
IN THEIR GREAT DOUBLE ACT.
The Favourite Clown, EDWARD ROWLAND, will introduce for the FIRST TIME his
MAGIC HATS.
First Night of the SHIPWRECKED SAILOR.
The Juvenile STEBBING BROTHERS
On THE HORIZONTAL BAR.
THE NEW PANTOMIME
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle...... Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs)...... „ 2
Third Class Seats...... Eight Annas.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED !!!

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT !!

LAST GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

TOWN HALL.

ORGAN CONCERTS.

THE NEXT CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17TH, 1873,
ASSISTED BY
SIGNOR G. INZOLI'S
ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
Performance will commence at 5-30 P.M.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. WIMBLEDON are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agent.

Bombay, 13th December 1873.

NOTICE.—The Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, arrived from Liverpool to-day, having been stranded in the Suez Canal and incurred expenses which will form a General Average Claim, CONSIGNEES are required to SIGN the GENERAL AVERAGE BOND now in circulation, and on forwarding BILLS OF LADING for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective consignments, as well as a deposit on account of general average, equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value pending adjustment of the Statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1873.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES ISSUED from all Stations to all Stations from December 21st to January 6th, both days inclusive, will be available to return upon any day within ten days of the day of issue.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1873.

FOR SALE, the valuable HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY of the late Mrs. PATRICK DONOHOE, situated at Poona, 2, Ordnance Lines, immediate vicinity Western India Club, consisting of one commodious, pucka built, teak-roofed, tiled BUNGALOW ; one smaller BUNGALOW, same compound ; nine OUTHOUSES. A capital investment for an Indian Family. For particulars apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAM & Co., East Street, Poona.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE
PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay......Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad......Kellner & Co.
Alexandria......D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore......"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta......Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora......Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee......"Sindian" Press.
London......G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras......Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran......Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund......"Observer" Office.
Poona......Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa......Railway Refreshment Rooms.

PURE AND SPARKLING
AËRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY
STEAM POWER.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AËRATED WATERS, which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam Power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

		Cash.			Cash
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AËRATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1 0	POTASH WATER	„	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1 0	LITHIA WATER	„	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1 0	VICHY WATER	„	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

THE Undersigned regret that they are compelled to increase the price of this WELL-KNOWN WINE to

RUPEES 10 PER DOZEN.

D. S. KEMP AND CO., BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO
OVERLAND PASSENGERS,
OR
THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY
Invite attention to their Celebrated
SPECIAL KIT.
Now so well known throughout the EAST for its Superior Manufacture and very Moderate Cost.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ...Rs. 10 to	17 0	Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0	Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Sponge Bags	2 0
Overland do	27 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sponges, Bath	3 8
Warm do	35 0	Travelling do	2 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 8	Blankets, each	11 8
Overcoats, and Invernesss Capes, from	35 0	Rug Straps	2 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 28 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Solid Leather	52 0	Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Extra Large	75 0	Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Peper Collars, doz.	0 14	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Warm Gloves	2 4
White do	22 8	Linen do. do.	6 0	Extra Large	24 0	Do. Mitts	1 12
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	5 0	Cash Bags	6 12	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Silk and Wool	52 0	Cotton Socks do.	9 8	Courier Bags	6 8	Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Under Vests, from	14 0	Warm do. do.	15 8	Money Belts	3 8	Sailor's Knot	1 12
Do. Pants	26 0	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Travelling Caps	3 8
				Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Travelling Hats	3 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTER OF CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF EXCEPTIONALLY FINE
MANILLA CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

CIGARS, No. 1 per 1,000	Rs.	90 0
"PRINCESSA" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000	„	45 0
"CAVITES" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000	„	65 0
Do. do. in boxes of 100	„	7 0
"FORTIN" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000	„	55 0
Do. do. in boxes of 100	„	6 0
Do. CHEROOTS	„	55 0
Do. do. in boxes of 100	„	6 0

Mr. NEUBERG has been able to secure the importation of genuine Manilla Cigars, of the finest qualities, through experienced Agents in Manilla.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

OF SELECTED TOBACCO, SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR J. NEUBERG.

		Rs. a.
No. 1	Per 1,000	25 0
No. 2	„ „	22 0
No. 3	„ „	18 0
MANILLA SHAPE	„ „	21 0
HAVANNAH SHAPE	„ „	24 0

The above are packed in boxes of 100 and of 250.

THE WELL-KNOWN FAVOURITE
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE FINEST TOBACCO.

			Rs. a.
"INDIANA" CIGARS	Per 1,000		22 0
Do. do.	Per box of	250	6 0
Do. do.	„ „	100	2 8
Do. do.	No. 2 per 1,000		20 0
Do. do.	Per box of	250	5 0
Do. do.	„ „	100	2 6
"LONG" CHEROOTS	per 1,000		18 0
Do. do.	Per box of	250	5 0
Do. do.	„ „	100	2 4

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION

				Rs. as
DAWSON'S MUSTER	No. 1	Per	1,000	15 0
Do. do.	PRIME	„		18 0
THOMPSON'S do.	do	„		18 0
Do. do.	No. 1	„		15 0
NOBLE'S do.	PRIME	„		16 0
MADURA No. 1	do.	„		24 0
Do. „ 2	do.	„		18 0
BLUCHER „ 1	do.	„		16 0
Do. „ 2	do.	„		14 0

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

		Rs. a.
BABINGTON LUNKAS	Per 1,000	15 0
BURMAH	„ „	13 0
SEDANS	„ „	18 0
DOLLY VARDEN	„ „	20 0
LEISURE HOURS	„ „	18 0

Packed in Boxes of 100 and of 250.

LATEST NOVELTY IN INDIAN CIGARS.

			Per Box	Per 1,000
				Rs. as.
HABANOS, in boxes of 250		Rs.	5 0	18 0
BIJOUX	do.	do.	5 0	18 0
REGALIAS	do.	do.	4 8	16 0
CORTADOS	do.	do.	4 8	16 0
NONPAREIL	do.	500	6 0	11 0

Mr. NEUBERG, being anxious to supply his Constituents with the very best Cigars at Moderate Prices, has engaged Agents in the Tobacco-growing Districts of considerable experience, with whose co-operation he trusts to bring the manufacture of Indian Cigars to the highest perfection, of which they are susceptible.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO THE TRADE AND PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Orders for Trichinopoly and Pondicherry Cheroots and Cigars of not less than 10,000 can be executed from Bond at considerably reduced Prices, thus saving the Bombay Octroi duty.

TOBACCOS.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO.

GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. tins	Rs. 4 0	per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE ditto ditto	„ 5 0	„
STOCK EXCHANGE MIXTURE ditto	„ 5 0	„
THE "CAMPBELL'S" MIXTURE ditto	„ 8 0	„

AMERICAN TOBACCO, OF THE FINEST BRAND.

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF	per lb. Rs.	3 0
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW	„ „	2 8
CAVENDISH	„ „	1 8

SHORTLY EXPECTED,

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCOS, WILL'S BRISTOL BIRDS' EYE, &c.
HIGNETT BROTHERS & CO.'S SMOKING MIXTURE.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, BILLING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS, SHOT,
CARTRIDGES, WADDING,
POWDER, SUNDRIES,

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
Imported on introduction to Home use.
Detailed Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
GRACE EGERTON,
MOST POSITIVELY HER LAST AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

REDUCED PRICES.

Dress Circle......Rs. 3 | Gallery......Rs. 1
Stalls...... „ 2 | Pit......As. 8

Free List entirely suspended (Public Press excepted).

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 16.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION.

PRESENTATION OF *CARTE DE VISITES* OF THE FAVOURITE ARTISTE, GRACE EGERTON.
FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW CHARACTER,
THE PARSEE GIRL OF THE PERIOD,
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS OCCASION.
FIRST NIGHT OF A COMIC SKETCH, ENTITLED,
MARRIED AND SETTLED.
FIRST NIGHT OF SIMS REEVES' MOST FAVOURITE SONG
"COME INTO THE GARDEN, MAUD."
IN ADDITION TO A MOST SELECT REPERTOIR OF GRACE EGERTON'S MOST ADMIRED IMPERSONATIONS.

GRACE EGERTON
(MRS. GEO. CASE)

Has the honour to announce that many of her kind patrons having suggested that she should, before leaving Bombay, give one more Performance for her SPECIAL BENEFIT, she has pleasure in stating that she has fixed TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, for that purpose ; and, in grateful acknowledgment of the generous support she has received, she will present a

CARTE DE VISITE,

Of herself with every Ticket purchased for either Dress Circle or Stalls.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Executed specially for this occasion by Messrs. Rittes, Molkenteller & Co., are now ready, and may be selected from a large Assortment at Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer, & Co. In accordance with general desire, the prices for this occasion have been REDUCED as above.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and established on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH.
(*With Power to Increase.*)

Deposit on Application Rs. 5 per Share.

Instalment on Allotment Rs. 5 per Share, and a further Call of Rs. 10 as required at an interval of not less than three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

WALTER LANG, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.
T. E. TAYLOR, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Broker.
A. E. PEILE., Esq., Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
PERCY J. JAMES, Esq., R.N., Commanding H. M. S. *Abyssinia*.
(*With power to add to the number.*)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BANKERS.

The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Elphinstone Circle.

AUDITORS.

T. LIDBETTER, Esq. ; S. READ, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.

Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., No. 11 Hummum Street, to which address all communications should be sent, and where the Articles of Association can be seen.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed on the same co-operative principles as the Civil Service Supply Association in London, for the purpose of supplying its supporters with articles both of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest possible prices.

The Society is intended to supply a want long felt in Bombay, namely, of an institution where European stores of approved quality can be purchased at a very moderate advance over English wholesale prices, after addition of shipping charges.

It is intended to keep in stock nearly every requisite in ordinary use, and the goods will be ordered from England, &c., from the best wholesale houses in the trade.

To enable the Society to attain this object, negotiations are being entered into with the wholesale houses in Europe which supply the Civil Service Supply Association in London, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as favourable to the Society as those which have been the true secret of the success of the Civil Service Supply Association.

Special arrangements will be made to suit up-country customers, and, as soon as practicable, Branch Stores will be opened at Poona, Kurrachee, and other important stations.

To avoid the possibility of bad debts, *all articles which are supplied from the Stores must be paid for at the time of ordering, and all orders from up-country must be accompanied by a remittance*, and the number of the ticket and the name of the holder must be stated in all orders sent by post.

To suit the convenience of Shareholders, Deposit Accounts will be received of Rs. 50 and upwards, which will be credited to the Depositor on the purchase of goods by him.

Price Lists of all articles sold at the Society's Stores will be compiled every three months, and will be delivered free of charge to Shareholders. These price lists will be accurately compiled, and will be found to contain the fullest details as to the goods on sale :—Shareholders can thus, by writing out a list of articles required and sending the list with a remittance to the Society's Stores, obviate the necessity of any personal attendance.

It is an established fact that consumers by availing themselves of the co-operative system obtain an immense advantage both in quality and price, and from the assurance of support received from all classes of the community, the Directors are confident that this is an advantageous time to introduce the system of co-operation on an extensive scale with a large and increasing body of consumers, and they have every reason to believe that by careful management the business will develop itself into a large and profitable undertaking.

Remittances may be made through any Bank or Firm for goods to be supplied, &c., to be paid in to the account of the Society, at the Society's Bankers, in Bombay. The goods ordered will then be despatched by rail or steamer, as required.

The Civil Service Supply Association, whose mode of doing business has been adopted by this Society, is a great commercial success in England, and a proved boon to persons of limited income. The extraordinary rapidity with which that business has grown will best be seen from the following table, showing the amount of sales at the Stores during each year of the Association's existence, viz :—

Date.	*Amount of Sales.*	*Date.*	*Amount of Sales.*
1865	£ 5,000	1869	£345,000
1866	21,000	1870	447,000
1867	83,000	1871	646,000
1868	218,000	1872	723,000

"During the half-year ending 31st March last the sales reached £392,000, being therefore at the rate of £784,000 a year, viz. for grocery and wine £410,000, for hosiery and clothing £192,000, and for fancy goods, stationery, &c. £182,000."

At the time the above extract appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, i.e. July 1871, in an *Article* by a *Member of the Civil Service Stores* (to which intending members are referred for the fullest information) about 7,100 lbs. of tea and about 15 tons of sugar were being sold weekly.

"Civil Service Supply Association.—The Report of the Civil Service Supply Association, for the half-year ending the 28th February 1873, has just been issued. During the period under notice, 343 new shares have been issued, bringing the total number of shares now in force up to 4,325. The issue of 213 tickets to members of the Civil Service, and 19 to their friends, has completed the number of tickets which the Committee are authorized to issue to outsiders, and we are informed that there are at present numerous applicants for tickets who, unless the existing rule is altered, cannot be admitted to the benefits of the Association. The goods bought during the half-year represented a value of £370,763, the sales amounting to £391,742, and the stock in hand being valued at £95,638. The gross profit on the trading was £31,323, and this, with the receipt for shares, tickets, and from other sources of revenue, amounting to £1,236, makes a total gross income for the half-year of £32,559. The working expenses amounted to 6 2/3 per cent., or £26,113. The total net profit was £12,321."

The paid-up capital of the Civil Service Supply Association does not exceed £2,500. The net profit of £12,321, as quoted above, shows a percentage of nearly 500 per cent. on the capital of that Company.

The *Leeds Express* of the 4th June 1873 contains the following :

"Civil Service Profits in London.—The Civil Service Co-operative Stores in the Haymarket have just closed their past year's accounts. It has been a very satisfactory year to the members, the goods sold and paid for across the counter in round numbers amounting to £400,000. In about the same time the more extensive stores of the parent society, in Monkwell Street and Long Acre, sold £700,000 worth of groceries, wines, draperies, &c. The metropolitan middle classes, by whom the two institutions are mainly supported, expended thereat upwards of £1,000,000."

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

To the Directors of the

"BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED."

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your Bankers (or by cheque enclosed herewith) the sum of Rupees ______ being a Deposit of Rs. 5 per share on ______ Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that you may allot me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association ; and I hereby authorise you to forward by Post to my address the Certificate of the Shares allotted to me.

Signature ______
Name in full ______
Residence ______
Profession or Business ______
Date ______ 187 .

Deposits on application for Shares may be remitted to the Secretaries and Agents at the Offices, No. 11 Hummum Street, Bombay, for payment to the account of the Society, and the Bankers' Receipts will be sent back.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND,

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 9
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.	
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).	
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).	
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other first-class Offices.

LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has not at all altered during the day, and we cannot quote any special business either for this mail or for forward delivery.

Government Securities remain unaltered in price.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	do.	1s. 10½d. t 5/16d.
Credit Bills,	do.	1s. 10 5/16d. to 11/32d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight		1s. 10d.
Credit,	do.	1s. 10⅛d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 10 3/16d. to 6¼d.
Bank Bills, demand		1s. 9⅞d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight		99⅜ to ½d.
Do	demand	100 3/16d.
On Madras 30 days' sight		99⅞
Do.	demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight		to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110 5/16 too ⅜
Four & half per cent.	106¾
Four per cent.	104¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	108½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	114½
Do. Do. Market Rate	114½
*New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	par.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	par.
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4 per cent	
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	6¾	,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½	,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6¼	,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do.	do.		7½	,,
Bank Bills			6¾	,,
Mercantile Paper			6	,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus	,, 226
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Francs	,, 536
Bar Silver	,, 108
Gold Leaf	17-2
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-6
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

NOTHING doing. Steamer rates nominally £3-5. By a misprint the rates of Janet Cowan and City of Shanghai were printed £2-7-6 instead of £3-7-6.

London	Cotton	2-15-0
	Cases	2-15-0
	Seeds	2-6-3
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdle	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 10s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
	Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
	Liverpool	£3 10s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

MARKET continues active for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issues. Spinning and National Bank shares firm. Land shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p ct	Do of Bombay New	775
10,000	500	100	12 p ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	270
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281⅓	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	130
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	5,000	2,550	160 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	890
[illegible]	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	100 ps	Apollo Press Co.	620
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	...	[illegible]ear Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	200 p	Bombay Press Co.	1,100
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	50 p.s	Do New	275
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
350	9,000	all	250 ps	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
500	1,000	all	70 p	French Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,460	75 p	Imperial Press Co	775
200	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	565
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press-Manuf. Co., Ld	2,000
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000
400	850	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	50 pa.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·8·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1390
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	106
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	935
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ s	Alexandra Spinning	1,520
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,950
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,310
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,750
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,250
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,425
900	1,000	all	100p s	Morarjee Spinning	1,290
800	2,500	a l	150p.s	Oriental	3,600
690	2,500	400	100p.s	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,550

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	135ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,300
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	420
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

THE market remains very dull, and prices are barely supported. No important sales have come to our notice.

COTTON.

Reuter's of Friday's date reports the Liverpool market as closing firm, with sales of 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 are Surats, showing as it does, that the demand for Indian sorts is quite of a satisfactory character. There is scarcely any change in prices, and Dhollerah still continues to be quoted at 5⅝d. per lb. The Cotton market here closed on Saturday very firm, with an advance of Rs. 2 per candy. The following are our closing quotations:—

Old	Dhollerah	Rs. 183 to	Rs. 185
,,	Oomrawuttee	,, 181 to	,, 183
,,	Sawginned	,, 192 to	,, 193
,,	Vingorla	,, 180 to	,, 182
New	Oomrawuttee	,, 212 to	,, 213
,,	Akote	,, 216 to	,, 218
,,	Broach	,, 230 to	,, 232
,,	Hinganghaut	,, 244 to	,, 248
,,	Dhollera	,, 194 to	,, 196

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

25 candies	Old Oomrawuttee, F. P. B	Rs.	190
50	,, ,, Berar	,,	177
50	,, ,, Cutch, W. S.	,,	174½-175
100	,, ,, Dhollera W. S.	,,	170
50	,, ,, Veerumgaum, W. S.	,,	199
30	,, New Nuggur	,,	206½
25	,, ,, Broach, M. G., M rch	,,	230
50	,, ,, Bigunghaut, F. P. B	,,	245
25	,, ,, Failpore, Feb. delivery	,,	193

In YARNS and METALS no sales are reported.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Wimbledon (s)	Wats n	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Tiverton	C wley	London.
	Evening Star	Wales	Rangoon.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Cutch.
	Pera (s)	Methven	Australia, &c.
	Patna (s)	Henderson	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Coast and Compta.

The barque Chasseur, Gicquel, to Tellichery, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The Steamer Bokhara, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
9	Othello (s)	Butler	London, October 13.
10	Sarah	Lothrop	Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 7.
	Duke of Argyle	Barrie	London, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	
10	John o'Gaunt.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
10	Delhi (s)	Suez.
12	Childers (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
9	Satara (s)	Calcutta and N. Ports.
	Pekin (s)	Galle, Aden, and Suez.
11	Delhi (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga, (s), 25 cases plates, Hajee Sulliman Yacoob's sons & Co; 4 cases thread, H. Clason & Co; 4 casks iron bolts and nuts, 20 casks fire clay, and 1 case hardware, Owen and Okell; 18 cases sherry, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot, s, 30 cases medicine and 1 cases provisions, A. K. Shurufally; 131 cases window glass, Ebramjee Noorbhoy; 1 case wine, J. Neuberg; 27 casks beer and 1 cases capsules, P. S. Kharegat; 2 cases glassware, Hassum Allarakhia & Co; 395 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Strathclyde, s, 11 cases soap, 4 cases feeding-bottles, and 2 packages hardware, Peroshaw Bomanjee & Co; 1 case provisions, and 1 case tobacco, A. K. Shurufally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburg, 120 bales cotton, R. A. Angus & Co.

Teviot, s, 24 bales skins, Joosub Hajee Gunny; 20 bales hides and skins, R. L. Southern & Co; 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 35 bales wool, Parmanund Purbhoodass; 30 bales wool, Munsookram Kooberdass; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 18 bales cotton, Woomersey Cumma; 40 bales cotton, S. J. DeSouza.

Riga, s, 119 bales cotton, Bomanjee Nusserwanjee; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

Bokhara, s, 1,125 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 115 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut & Co; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsey & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Baroda, s, 11 bundles E. teeth, Abdoolrymon Woosman; 4 packages silk, Ghalabhoy Heerjee; 43 pieces E. teeth, Mamedjee Khanbhoy.

Bokhara, s, 3,375 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 29 cases mother o' pearl shells, Solliman Moladin; 38 cases olibanum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 50 cases olibanum, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 42 cases olibanum, Ruzubally Alirusa; 27 cases coffee, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 55 cases olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee.

FOR HAVRE.

Bokhara, s, 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Baroda, s, 9 bales silk, Hajee Zamal Abedeen; 1 bundle shawls, Ahmedshaw Joosufshaw.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy, s, 2 packages saffron, Woomerseybhoy Chandabhoy; 25 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 bales twist, Amedbhoy Habibbhoy; 20 bales twist, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 31 bales twist, 49 bundles Sumada stones and 1 case Cambay stones, Ebram Noordin; 13 bundles sharkfins and 15 packages dahmaws, Fazulla Khakey; 32 cases olibanum, Joomabhoy Baljee; 21 package raisins and 1 package kismiss, Lukmondass Vundrawandass; 5 bales cotton, Carimbhoy Ebram; 30 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co; 75 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 134 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 16 cases kissmiss, 12 bundles sharkfins, and 2 cases fishmaws, Fazalla Khakey; 3 chests opium, Ganesdas Joowarmull; 23 chests opium, Morarbhoy Vizboocan; 3 chests opium, Hujareemull Nursingdas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy, s, 6 cases peacock feathers, Mahomed Dewraz; 22 chests opium, B. & A. Hormusjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 11.

Hulseberg, Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 13.

Lugard, Captain, Madras civil employ, to join, to Nagpore.

Johnstone, Captain, Bengal, late 68th N. I., civil employ, to join, to Calcutta.

Lambert, Captain, Bengal Engineers, to join, to Lahore.

Bowen, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.

Hulseberg, Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department, on duty, to Kirkee.

Amesbury, Surgeon Major, Bengal 9th Cavalry, on sick leave, to Australia.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, December 10.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Edward Grey, on furlough, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore from the date on which Mr H R Maddock's resignation takes effect.

Mr W LeF Robinson is appointed to be Relief Commissioner of the districts of the Rajshahye Division north of the Ganges except Pubna.

Capt Arthur Noel Phillips, Asst Comr of Luckimpore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Seebsaugor.

Maj Edmund Yeomans Walcott, Asst Comr, Cachar, is transferred to Assam, and is posted to the Sudder Station of Luckimpore.

Mr James Fuller Blumhardt, Extra Asst Comr, Sonthal Pergunnahs, on special duty, having passed an examination by the prescribed standard in the Sonthali language, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 1,000

Mr George Eldon Manisty, c s, is appointed Asst to the Magst and Colr of Rajshahye.

Mr Charles J mes O'Donnell, m A, Asst Magst and Colr, Jessore, is appointed to have charge of the Jhenidah division in that district.

Mr Henry Millett, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Legislative Department.

Mr Arthur Blair is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Rungpore, until further orders.

Mr Gloster Henry French is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Jessore, until further orders.

The Rev A C Pearson, m A, Junior Chaplain, is appointed to act as Second Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral and of the Presidency Jail, with effect from the 17th Nov last.

Surgn William H nry Gregg, m D, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Dinagepore with effect from the date of his relieving Surgn Fakeer Chunder Ghose.

The services of Mr Henry Williamson Welbore Ellis, Act Second Depy Shipping Master of Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of Mr G Toynbee, on special duty connected with the Famine and Relief.

Mr J C Hunton is appointed to act as Second Depy Shipping Master of Calcutta until further orders.

Mr Henry Haddon Davis, Asst Conservator of Forests Chittagong Division, is allowed ten days' privilege leave, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 21st October last.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G A D Anley, Ex Engr, second grade, Purneah district, is transferred to the executive charge of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division.

Mr J T Simpson, Asst Engr, second grade, Officiating Ex Engr from the Beerbhoom and Bancoorah, to the Beerbhoom district.

Mr W B Christie, Asst Engr, second grade, from the First Calcutta Division to the executive charge of the Bancoorah district.

Mr T H Wickes, Ex Engr, second grade, Moorshedabad district, is transferred to the Nuddea Rivers Division.

Mr Wickes is also appointed Supervisor of the above rivers under Section XIII of Act V of 1864, Bengal Legislative Council.

Mr J S Cary, Ex Engr, fourth grade, attached to the Moorshedabad district, to be Ex Engr of that district.

Mr R G Kennedy, Asst Engr, second grade, joined the Third Calcutta Division on the 21st Nov 1873, before noon.

Mr C A Mills, Asst Engr, second grade, joined the First Calcutta Division on the 19th Nov 1873, before noon.

Mr W deW Peel, Asst Engr, second grade, is posted to the Presidency Circle.

Mr C Shelverton, Asst Engr, first grade transferred from the Punjab to Bengal Irrigation Branch, is posted to the Upper Gunduck Embankment Division.

Mr F Taylor, Ex Engr, fourth grade, assumed charge of the Bidgellee Division on the afternoon of the 25th Nov 1873.

Mr H P Wylly, Depy Revenue Supt, Orissa, took charge of the Office of Canal Revenue Supt, Orissa on the 1st Dec 1873.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
Weekly London Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
The Navy.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS .... Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .... Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSARWANJEE & Co. .... Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BIRTHS.

BIGNOLD—December 10th, at No. 4, Park Street, the wife of Mr. T. F. Bignold, C.S., of a daughter.

GREAM—December 9th, at Umballa, the wife of Captain R. Nevill Gream, Inspector of Gymnasia in India, of a daughter.

ORR—December 12th, at the English Family Hotel, Dent's Garden, the wife of Major J. W. Orr, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

ROBINSON—December 8th, at Umballa City, the wife of Walker A. Robinson, Esq., Superintendent, Government Wards, of a daughter.

RIVETT-CARNAC—December 9th, at Ghazeepore, the wife of C. F. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

TWOHIG—December 9th, at Bangalore, the wife Serjeant P. Twohig, Overseer, Mysore D. P. W., of a daughter.

VENOUR—December 9th, at Meerut, the wife of Major Venour, 5th Native Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KEIGHLEY—DAWSON—December 9th, at Fyzabad, by the Rev. J. Stamper, C. M. Keighley, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to Gertrude Emma, daughter of Colonel J. Dawson, Bengal Staff Corps.

OAKES—TREVENEN—December 9th, Major R. F. Oakes, M. R. E., to Miss E. J. Trevenen, second daughter of the late Rev. T. J. Trevenen, St. Ewe Rectory, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

CROFTON—December 5th, at Lahore, Kathleen, daughter of Colonel J. Crofton, R. E., aged 2 years.

ERSKINE—December 9th, at Narsingapuram, Madras, Mr. William Erskine, late pensioned Apothecary, aged 70 years, 3 months and 4 days.

FRANK—December 4th, at Bournemouth, Annie, the beloved daughter of T. E. Frank, Esq., aged 8 years.

PORTER—December 7th, at Poothanoor, (Railway Station), Grace Wilhelmina, the beloved wife of Mr. J. A. Porter, of Bangalore, aged 46 years and 4 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1873.

THE science of local taxation is still so imperfectly developed even in England, where authorities of almost equal eminence, as Mr. Goschen and Mr. Dudley Baxter, hold the most conflicting views as to the results of the present system of taxation and the changes which ought to be made in it, that one needs not be surprised if it be still a vexed question with us what Municipal taxes ought to be levied in Bombay. Some easy-going people may have fondly imagined that, after the debates of last month on the comparative merits and demerits of house-rates, wheel tax, and town duties, the Town Council would spare them a renewal of the discussion for some time to come. But the dumb mass of capitalized selfishness, whose championship has, since Mr. Robert Knight left Bombay been undertaken by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. Narayen Vasudeo, is by no means satisfied with its first victory. The reduction of one per cent. in the house-rate has only whetted its appetite; and, if rumour may be trusted, even the proposals which are now under the consideration of the Town Council, and the effect of which, if they be adopted, will be to shift a further large proportion of the burden of taxation from the landlord's shoulders to those of the rest of the community, are but a mild and expurgated edition of the fresh demands the landlords' party was eager to insist upon. As the landlords constantly assert, and some of them may even be simple enough to believe the assertion, that they are a very ill-treated class, and that all they wish is to be relieved from bearing more than their fair share of taxation, it may be well to inquire what foundation there is for the opinion that local taxation in Bombay falls, to use Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's words, "with crushing severity and ruinous "effect" on the landlords. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, collected a few months ago in an appendix to "Proposals submitted "to the Corporation of Bombay" materials to show the actual incidence of taxation on the various classes of the population; and with these we shall attempt to deal when we have stated one or two general considerations that ought to guide us in our inquiry.

The first thing to be borne in mind by a financier who wishes to tax equitably the inhabitants of Bombay is that freedom of trade is the mainspring of the whole wealth of the city. The island itself possesses no natural riches, and only the liberal policy of a Government which had the good sense to abolish vexatious restrictions on trade could have attracted the settlers who have converted the "unwholesome swamp" of a century ago into one of the most populous and thriving cities in India. The trade, too, by which we all live is not that of Bombay alone, but of the whole country. It is, in fact, chiefly a transit trade; and Bombay collectively, producing and manufacturing very little herself, may be said to live on the carrier's and merchant's profits derived from the exchange within her limits of the produce of other parts of India for goods brought here by sea. It must be obvious, then, to everyone that to welcome trade with open arms and encourage it to the utmost is the first and most important of all the duties incumbent on men who have the management of our affairs. As Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee excellently put it, in his speech on the Municipal Budget for 1874, "Commerce brings population and wealth, and "enhances the value even of real property. I "truly believe that the way to make landed pro-"perty valuable in Bombay is not to be found "in the reduction of taxation on it, but in the "increased prosperity of the people caused by "increased commerce. Increase your trade, and "you will do good all round." Trade, however, has a wonderfully delicate organisation. It is as ingenious as Love itself in finding out the way to its goal; but it has not the courage to overleap barriers; its sensitiveness is so extreme that the slightest obstruction makes it shrink out of its course and seek for itself new channels. It has been proved over and over again, in London, for instance, that traffic of all kinds will go miles round to avoid the necessity of paying even the smallest toll on a bridge across the Thames. Bombay may flatter herself that her unrivalled position as a seaport gives her the monopoly of the traffic with the interior of India, and that she may therefore impose whatever transit duties she likes with impunity. But it is quite possible to drive away trade from Bombay, not merely to Kurrachee or Calcutta, but to such little places round our own harbour as Tanna and Panwell. Mr. Bengalee, in the speech already referred to, said he had been "told by a "person that he can land at Tanna, from along-"side the ship, cases of brandy worth Rs. 10 "or Rs. 12 a case, at a cost less than what the "Port Trust charges as fees, and then he can put "it down in Tanna at half a rupee cheaper than "he could in Bombay. The railway expenses "from Bombay to Tanna would be saved, while "the brandy would be sold at four or five per "cent. cheaper than it could be in Bombay all "along the line of the G. I. P. Railway." This example shows the folly of meddling with the trade in goods for inland consumption. Every package of goods carried through Bombay yields a legitimate revenue to the city in the shape of payment for carriage and labour; and, if we attempt to exact more than a fair payment for such service, we are likely to lose this revenue altogether. It will be said, of course, that everybody admits transit duties to be objectionable, and that there are none in existence here. But, when we raise the tax on labour carts 50 per cent., is that not equivalent to levying a transit duty on all goods passing through Bombay? Again, town duties on articles of consumption cannot be levied exclusively on supplies for the use of the town alone. The tax must be paid, in the first instance, by all the grain, spirits, &c., entering within the limits of the city, and so trade is checked and discouraged, even if it were true that the drawback can be always recovered on produce re-exported. Town duties are, however, objectionable for other reasons besides the fact that indirectly they injure the transit trade. Mr. Kemp contends that such duties are paid by tradesmen who cannot recover them from the consumers. But we imagine that, in the long run, the consumer must be the sufferer. Town duties prevent competition by requiring that whoever begins business in Bombay shall be possessed of a certain capital over and above what is needed for the purposes of his trade. Thus, enterprise is crushed, trade is restricted to a comparatively few hands, prices rise; and, though the market must of course require time to re-adjust itself, in the end the consumer pays back to the tradesman probably far more than the full value of the duties. We believe, then, that the ultimate effect of such duties must be to make life even more grievous than it might be to the poor, who, as consumers of salt, pay so disproportionate a share of the imperial revenue that their lot is hard enough without the addition of heavy duties on their grain, liquor, sugar, and firewood.

Coming, now, to the house-tax, we find that it is open to none of the objections just stated. There has been much controversy as to whether this tax is paid by poor men or rich men, by owners or occupiers. Our own opinion is that in the present state of Bombay, with the supply of houses greatly exceeding the demand, and rents steadily declining in value, the owner must be unable to recover the tax from the occupier. But ought the tax on that account to be remitted? We have heard a good deal about the poverty of the bulk of the houseowners, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee tried the other day to represent the popular agitation of 1871 for a reform of the Municipality as nothing but a demonstration of houseowners suffering from oppressive taxation. Considering the part Mr. Dosabhoy took in the discussion of 1871, we should hardly regard him as the most competent man to explain what the people really wanted. The leader of the popular movement was Mr. Forbes, and we are sure it will be news to that gentleman to learn that he only made himself the organ of discontented house-owners. It is very likely that there may be a good many houseowners in Bombay who are not wealthy men; but no sophistry can veil the fact that they are better off than men who have no houses of their own. When, too, it is said that capital invested in houses yields a very small income at present, it should be remembered that the capitalists who now hold a large proportion of the building land in Bombay bought their property at very low rates in years when all kinds of property were greatly depreciated in value, and that they are only mocking us when they gravely talk of the difference between the rents of 1873 and those (paid to other proprietors) of 1864-65. We have to look, also, to the future as well as the present. Trade in Bombay, if the Port Trust and the Municipality will but leave it unfettered, must some day become brisk again, and then, with the increase of wealth and population, rents will rise again, and the house-owner will be able to take his revenge for present losses by exacting once more from his tenants the fabulously high rents of the golden age of Bombay. It is inevitable that this should be so, for the land of Bombay is a limited space, and practically the house-owners have a valuable monopoly, which other men work to improve. They need do nothing but wait; their property must rise in value while they are sleeping; and they are sure to inherit the fruits of the labour and enterprise of the other classes of the community. Ultimately, therefore, the house-tax cannot but fall on the occupier; but it falls on him at a time when he can bear it most easily—when trade is prospering. In dull times, no doubt, the owner may have to pay the whole amount; but who so well able as he to bear some part of the losses caused by a general commercial depression; who so certain as he to compensate himself a thousand times hereafter for the losses of the present? But, to revert to our main proposition, the principal recommendation of the house-tax, in our judgment, is, that it falls in the first instance on accumulated capital, not on capital that is only in process of accumulation. Though it filters down slowly through the different classes of the community, it is paid first of all by monied men out of their yearly rents; and labour and enterprise, the springs of trade, work on without feeling its presence. It does not even check building, for it is too small in amount to prevent capitalists from running up new houses to meet an increased demand. We repeat, then, that the main dependence of the Municipality ought to be placed on a tax like this, which leaves trade free to enrich the town, rather than on town duties. The difference between the two systems of taxation is exactly the difference between drawing water from a stream near its source and taking it out of a lake into which the stream pours itself after having irrigated and fertilized vast tracts of country.

If these principles be accepted as consistent with the maxims of that science of political economy which, as Mr. Pedder truly says, "is only common sense formulated," what are we to think of the policy which now finds favour with the majority of the Bombay Town Council? According to the Municipal Commissioner's estimate, the real property of the island, valued at 130 lacs, paid, before the recent changes, Rs. 11,83,000 to the Municipality, this amount including Lighting and Police as well as House rates. The percentage of taxation, then, was about 9 per cent. Now, if the proposals at present under consideration be adopted, the Lighting and Police rates will be abolished, and a Licence Tax imposed in place of them on all occupiers whose income exceeds Rs. 1,000 a year. The House rate proper, moreover, has already been reduced one per cent. The whole amount, therefore, to be paid by house property will be only Rs. 6,08,042 against Rs. 11,83,000, a difference of Rs. 5,75,000, or nearly 50 per cent. In other words, the landlords are determined forthwith to reduce the taxation on their own class by one-half, to pay only about 5 per cent. on their incomes instead of over 9 per cent., and to force the rest of the community to make up the balance. We do not say that the Licence Tax would not be a fair means of reaching wealthy men who now live in mean houses and pay hardly anything. But the limit of income to which it is proposed the tax should go down is far too low, and it ought not to be imposed at all except to raise more money for improvements already sanctioned. To impose such a tax for the mere purpose of sparing the purses of the house-owners would be a shameful act of class legislation.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE fourth special narrative of the drought of 1873, comprising the period from 29th November to 5th December, has just been issued by the Government of Bengal, from which we learn that in the districts previously described as distressed there is no improvement, but in other districts, to wit, Burdwan, Dacca, Furreedpore, Pubna, and Tipperah, where the harvest has actually commenced, the outturn is better than had been anticipated. The prospects of the spring crop are also reported to be more encouraging; sowing is said to be still going on in places and the seed has germinated fairly; what is above ground also is looking healthy; though one thing to be remembered is that the spring crop in Bengal is not a very important item in the food-supply of the people. Slight showers had fallen, but they have not been sufficient to be appreciated, and there was still no sign of the land wind from the north-west, the regular wind of the season. Notwithstanding that the new rice was beginning to come into the market, prices had not fallen appreciably, not being lower than they were at the same time in 1865 and, if anything, even higher in the distressed districts. The Calcutta market, however, was easier than during the previous week; the commonest sort of rice which was quoted in the former week at Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 3-9 being obtainable at Rs. 3 to Rs. 3 8, but this may be attributable to the withdrawal of Government from the market.

Grain continued to be despatched by Government to the interior, and up to the evening of the 4th December 38,186 maunds of Burma rice and 84,134 maunds of Indian rice had gone forward. The s. s. Dacca with 9,000 bags of rice from Burma had arrived and also, the first instalments of the rice purchased by Government in Orissa and that purchased by the Commissioner of Patna in Chittagong. About 84,000 maunds of the Indian rice bought in Calcutta was either under delivery or else would be stored in Calcutta warehouses as a reserve for despatch to districts whence emergent indents may be forthcoming. Places for storage have been selected, and warehouses are being built in various places, and the Lieutenant Governor notices with pleasure that the local officers are actively and intelligently giving effect to the orders of Government. At the request of the Government of India the British Indian Association has been asked to give the materials on which it based the statement that Government would have upon its hands the task of feeding 60 millions of people as set forth in a letter addressed by the Association to Government, noticed in a previous narrative.

The offer of the Chief Commissioner of Burma to contribute Rs. 5 a head towards the expense of conveying emigrants to that province has been considered, and it having been found that it would cost much more than that amount to convey each emigrant from the distressed districts, only as far as Calcutta, the Lieutenant Governor has expressed an opinion that the proposal of the Chief Commissioner is wholly inadequate: it is however proposed to put on a Government vessel to ply between Calcutta and Rangoon, taking down emigrants, should they offer, and bringing rice on return. Of the Soane Canal Works, we are told that upwards of 8,300 men are employed on the head-works at Dehree, and 5,400 on the Arrah Canal. From the western main canal 463 villages, aggregating 261 square miles, have received water; and it is estimated that the area actually irrigated is 104,000 acres.

Of the Gunduck Embankment scheme, it is reported that most of the officers detailed for the work have been sent up to commence operations.

Of the Kana Nuddee, in the Hooghly district, we learn that three-fourths of the work has already been completed, and it was expected that water would pass through the cutting on the 10th instant. The opening of this channel will, the Collector anticipates, save about 100,000 acres of root and spring crops. Of the Northern Bengal Railway Major Lindsay reports the earthwork on this line will probably give employment to 100,000 people, if that number were to come on the works. The reports which have reached Government regarding the actual commencement of relief works, and regarding the number of labourers on these works, are not complete; but neither on the canal works, nor on the local works in the south of the Patna Division, has there been as yet any large influx of labourers belonging to agricultural classes. The Commissioner, who was on tour in North Behar, wrote, under date the 1st December, that the works in Tirhoot were attracting none but the usual labouring classes.

The planters of Northern Behar are coming forward in numbers for advances for purchase of grain. In the Chumparun district it is understood that a committee has been formed by the planters, and the Superintendent of the Rajah of Bettiah's estate; and, subject to the sanction of principals, a large sum has been subscribed for the purpose of importing grain and selling it at cost price.

Baboo Luchmiput Sing, Bahadoor, a wealthy Marwari banker and landholder of Rajshahye, has suspended his rents, made arrangements for storing grain, and otherwise provided against the approaching scarcity, for which he has been publicly thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BARON REUTER'S PERSIAN CONCESSION.

THE ABOLITION OF PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

THE SOUTHAMPTON MAILS.

MACMAHON AND BAZAINE.

THE RECENT ENCYCLICAL.

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

LONDON, 12TH DECEMBER.

Contrary to current reports asserting that the Persian Concession has been annulled because of conditions unfulfilled, Baron Reuter declares that he has strictly fulfilled all the engagements of the Concession, and has only refused certain modifications demanded by the Persian Government.

LONDON, 13TH DECEMBER.

The Commissioners appointed to enquire into the grievances of officers under the abolition of the purchase system have informed a retired officer of the Bengal Artillery that the amount awarded by the Presidency Compensation Committee does not affect any claim advanced under the Act for the Abolition of Purchase.

Sir Bartle Frere has read before the Society of Arts a paper treating on the means of alleviating distress produced by the impending rice famine in Bengal.

The intense fog has delayed the departure of the s.s. Malwa at Southampton; the heavy mails have consequently been despatched via Brindisi.

The bombardment of Cartagena is suspended.

PARIS, 13TH DECEMBER.

Bazaine has addressed a letter to Marshal MacMahon recalling to memory their old comradeship; he says he fears that the impulse of his (MacMahon's) heart has overmastered State considerations; he should have died without regret, since the recommendation to mercy vindicated his honour.

BERNE, 13TH DECEMBER.

In consequence of the recent Encyclical, Switzerland has decided to hand to the Papal Nuncio his passport.

WASHINGTON, 13TH DECEMBER.

Congress has voted a sum of four million dollars for the reconstruction of the Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, 12TH DECEMBER.

The treaty of peace between Russia and Khiva has been published. It consists of eighteen clauses, fixing boundaries, guaranteeing safe passage to caravans, and permitting the Russians to acquire land and establish factories in Khiva. It also provides for free Russian transit trade, the abolition of the slave trade and the cession of a portion of the right bank of the River Amou Daria to Bokhara.

OBITUARY.—Mr. W. Gore Langton, M. P., for West Somerset.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 12TH DECEMBER, NOON.

Total week's sales of cotton			65,000 bales.	
,,	,,	Surats esti.	19,000	,,
,,	,,	but actually	13,000	,, only.
,,	,,	Imports of cotton	47,000	,,
,,	,,	,, Surats	14,000	,,
,,	Stock of cotton		465,000	,,
,,	,,	Surats	276,000	,,

For Surats during the week there has been less inquiry but sellers do not press.

LONDON, 12TH DECEMBER, 4 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm. Surats firmer.

The London cotton market to-day closed firmer. Fair Dhollera, 5⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet and little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8½ lbs. do.	9s.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0⅜d.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—

Outward bound—Hydaspes and Eldorado.

Departures for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Arratoon and Apcar.

THE relaxation of the land improvement advance rules has been extended to the Chota Nagpore division.

AT the meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal on Thursday, the rates of interest and discount were raised one-half per cent. all round.

THE French embassy for Mandalay was due at Rangoon last week. The members, says the *Rangoon Mail*, will be entertained by the Chief Commissioner.

MR. JAMES FULLER BLUMHARDT, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnas, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000, for passing in the Sonthal language.

THE total value of rice exported from Calcutta during the month of November last was Rs. 7,03,711 as compared with Rs. 15,87,804 in November 1872, being a decrease of Rs. 8,84,093.

THE remains of the Right Reverend Dr. Depommier, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Coimbatore, were interred on Monday evening last, in the cemetery attached to St. Joseph's Chapel at Negapatam.

THE Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army at Bath has just received a donation of £2,400 from a lady who saddles her gift with the condition that the interest of the money is to be applied to the establishment of six scholarships of £12 a year each.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) have great pleasure in stating that the Ranee of Bobily, in the Madras Presidency, has offered paddy rice amounting to Rs. 37,000 to Government, as relief to the poor in the present season of scarcity. This is a noble offering, and we cannot but commend the generosity of the Ranee for the direction in which it flows.

THE deaths in Calcutta during the week ended the 29th of November were exactly the same in number as in the previous week, 309, and the death-rate 35·88. There were five deaths from cholera, 23 from dysentery, 148 from fever, and 93 from other causes. The deaths are thus classified: Christians 15, Hindus 188, Mahomedans 106.

THE first dividend of 10 per cent. in the Albert Life Assurance Company liquidation, says a contemporary, has just been paid in India. A gentleman, who had insured for Rs. 25 000 and paid over Rs. 10,000 in premia, gives the following as the result of the dividend:—Rs. 68-8, the original award, less Rs. 25 "for obtaining adjustment of policy," and Rs. 3-8 "Bank's commission," leaving a residuum of Rs. 40.

FROM the official report on the cotton crop in the Central Provinces up to the 30th of November, we see that in the Nagpore district the outturn is fair; in Jubbulpore the yield is below the average; and in Nursingpore it is much below that of last year. In Chindwara it is expected to be better than last year; in Hoshangabad it is said to be good; and in Nimar excellent.

A MADRAS paper tells us that the local Government have ordered that the plan and estimate for the construction of nine second-class sleeping carriages for use on the Madras railway, be forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India, and, looking to the urgent need of the additional accommodation applied for, that telegraphic authority be requested for the commencement of the work.

THE *Oudh Excelsior* says—"A most melancholy accident occurred on the Cawnpore line on Monday evening last. The passenger train from Cawnpore, when nearing the Lucknow station and turning a point, lost its third-class carriages, which, by some means not yet explained, got loose, and, turning off the line, capsized. Four natives were killed on the spot, and many more were wounded, who are now in a precarious state in hospital."

A SEPARATE division in the Public Works Department has been formed of the Ganges and Darjeeling road from Karagola Ghat to the Mahanadi River, with the bridge across the latter river, and Mr. G. A. D. Anley has been appointed Executive Engineer. A separate division, to be called the Nuddea River division, has also been formed, comprising the works for the improvement of the Nuddea rivers and the works of the Nizamat Department of Moorshedabad, and Mr. T. H. Wickes has been appointed Executive Engineer.

WE learn (*Rangoon Mail*) from Mandalay that there are other places than British India where "public works" fail. A portion of the Mandalay city-wall gave way last month. The King was very angry, and ordered two of his executive ministers into jail. On intercession being made through one of the Queens, the sentence was commuted, and the ministers were ordered to re-erect the wall themselves. The Government of India may take a lesson from this procedure when the next "Saugor barracks" tumble down.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has issued fresh instructions to "all officers concerned in carrying out relief works in the districts which have been, or may be designated, distressed districts." He has ruled that all district works in distressed quarters are to be considered relief works. The labourers are to be divided into two great classes—one including all persons capable of performing a full day's work, who are to receive full wages; the second including those of feebler capacity, who will be paid "mere subsistence wages." The wages will remain fixed at the ordinary rate prevalent when the relief works begin: but "when the market price of rice rises above ten seers per rupee, the Government will sell rice or other food to the work-people at not less than ten seers per rupee, whatever may be the current district rate of food." Adequate housing is also provided for; and in cases where the labourers are unable to find building material for themselves, the Engineer in charge will "arrange shelter" for them.

THE following are the latest reports of the state of the crops in the eastern districts of the N. W. P.—Ghazeepore—Rubbee looks poor, and depends greatly on the winter rains. Not a full area sown. Large importation from the west, which has lowered prices. Relief works in parts will soon be needed. Benares. Nothing new. Thirteen to fourteen annas of the usual rubbee area sown. Rubbee still promises well; but everything depends on rain. Mirzapore. Prices stationary. Large importations during past week. Trifling export eastward. Relief works commenced. Goruckpore. Prices as before. Exportation eastward continues. Cane-crop good. Irrigation going on where water can be had, chiefly from kutcha wells dug for the purpose. No signs of rain. Prospects of rubbee unchanged. Bustee.—No change. Export of grain much diminished. Azimgurh.—Rubbee continues promising. Irrigation employs all available labour. Tanks mostly drying up, but wells extensively constructed and worked. At worst, a ten or twelve annas rubbee expected. Jounpore.—Slight rise in prices owing to decrease in imports from Oude. Rubbee continues promising. No distress yet.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE remaining detachment of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade arrived at Umballa by train on Monday evening last. It is something of a coincidence that the Rifle Brigade was the last regimental command held by the gallant General who has recently assumed command of the Sirhind Division.

THE 1st Light Cavalry, at present with the Camp of Exercise at Chinchwud, and who were formerly Lancers, are about having the lance re-issued to them, as an experiment, to the front rank only; the rear rank continuing to be equipped with the carbine. This is a recommendation of His Excellency Sir Augustus Spencer, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and has been sanctioned by Government.

THE following promotions in the Commissariat Department are made, vice Captain E. P. Worthy, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class, to have effect from 27th November 1873:—Lieutenant W. B. Seton, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class, is confirmed in that grade. Captain J. Hibbert, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, third class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, second class, continuing to act as Sub Assistant Commissary General, first class.

WE believe that Major-General Brind, who is appointed to a divisional command in this country, will not, owing to the state of his health, be able to leave England at present to take up his command. This will open out the question as to General Travers remaining in command at Meerut until General Brind is restored to health. If such should be the decision, it is not unlikely that General Travers may remain for some time yet in command at Meerut. Should General Brind not be able to take up his command, it would not surprise us to see Sir Charles Reid, who now commands the Lahore Division, transferred to the Meerut Division.—*Pioneer.*

CAMP OF EXERCISE AT CHINCHWUD.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINCHWUD, 12TH DECEMBER.

MY old schoolmaster was fond of Latin quotations, and whenever he had traced cause to effect, and effect to source, I used to hear his chuckle of delight as he sippled out his favourite hackneyed and classical proverb "ab uno disce omnes." I think the proceedings at our Camp of Exercise at Chinchwud during the past three days have already enabled the officers of the army, like my old pedagogue "to infer from what they have seen" already the whole of the reasons which render necessary the novel style and form of those movements in which they take part.

The entire aim of the instruction afforded by Brigadiers and Generals, and indeed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who personally superintends the manœuvres and the teaching of officers under arms in the field, appears to be to teach them immediately and without the loss of a moment to get into a fighting position and to advance, retire, or take ground to a flank without going through the long stated models of drill sergeant phraseology which are necessary and indeed indispensable for the instruction of the recruit, and for maintaining steadiness upon the parade ground, which but these initial drills could not be practiced in the face of an enemy armed with the newest and best weapons of the day, and who is now taught to attack and depend upon principles which are scientific and novel and terribly effective in their destructive results.

In old days we seldom advanced upon the double, extended, and multiplied line system: we moved forward huge columns, deployed them into line, or manœuvred them in mass, leaving every column and half formed close line standing up, to be fired at, until the movement was complete.

At Chinchwud we are teaching officers to save the lives of their men. We now see battalions on this sham field of battle advancing by alternate companies with six paces of interval between the extended files of each company, while the supports coming on in the rear open out to a distance of two paces, thus leaving lots of room for the messengers of death to pass harmlessly through the openings in the extended red thin line who, are delivering their leaden replies with awful certainty from breach-loading and other arms. If a battalion in column or in line is supposed to have got under range of guns you hear the commander order it to lie down. The moment a deployment is made in the face of danger down go each company, and leaden pills which fly without wings do by many per cent. less damage than if a human wall averaging in height five feet 8 or 9 nine inches was planted bolt upright as if to stop the flight of the arrows of death.

There is nothing Sir Augustus Spencer seems to deprecate so much as rapid and careless firing and advancing at a pace far too rapid for sure and steady aim. His Excellency appears desirous of impressing upon the subadars and jemadars commanding companies in the native regiments that they are in the position of captains and should act as far as is possible in the most independent manner.

All the Brigades are daily out under their Brigadiers. It was expected that the Divisional Commanders would have worked their forces together to-day, the 11th, but new plans have been formed and the original arrangements have been cancelled. It is a very pretty sight to stand on a hill and view the Chinchwud down. I was quite in error when I told you in my last letter that the extreme length of the position occupied was about five miles. It must be fully seven miles in length. The various Divisions and Brigades are rather scattered owing, I believe, to the difficulty of obtaining water. On actual war service the force would be encamped very much closer together, for the protection of such an extended front would require a large number of day and night sentries, piquets, and supports, more perhaps than could be spared from the main body. There is however one advantage in the comparative isolation of brigades, and that is that in the event of illness or any dangerous epidemic breaking out the largest advantages would be secured, for the distances are such that the evils of contagion would be avoided. The effects of pestilence in India are terrible to contemplate; and, consequently, those who order the congregating of troops drawn from all parts of the presidency are quite right in subjecting officers and men to a slight inconvenience in preference to running the risk of a calamity from overcrowding.

In returning to the more immediate object of these rough notes, viz. that of making them useful and interesting to officers who have not been able to attend the Camp of Exercise, it may be well to mention some of the more important points which commanders are now impressing upon the minds of officers. In former days when a commanding officer wished to rest his battalion he gave the word to "pile arms" and the men fell back to the rear of their companies upon a following order. Now the commanding officer signifies to a particular company which he happens to be near that it is to fall out. The captain at once piles arms and the rest of the companies follow suit at the bidding of their own commander. With regard to the excellent plan of constantly resting troops by ordering them to lie down, I noticed that the men have always to rest on their left sides on account of the position of the rifles in their hands. This cramps them very severely, and I think they might be permitted to ground their arms at their side if the enemy is not in their immediate vicinity. They would thus be able to rest occasionally upon their right sides and also could turn round and seize their arms and rise in a couple of seconds. Another thing strikes me as unnecessary: I allude to mounted officers of infantry regiments being required to ride with their swords drawn and carried. I can understand very well that cavalry officers should always be made to carry their naked glittering blades in their sword hands, for when in pursuit or charging they have an opportunity of fleshing the cold steel. But infantry mounted officers might be permitted to draw

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swords when approaching the foe. Adjutants and other mounted officers have constantly to take up points at a gallop, for the gallant Chief of the army, himself a dashing cavalier across country or in Rotton Row, would very soon spot an imitation equestrian who indulged in a slow John Gilpin rate of speed. Indeed, I believe His Excellency stretched a point when, out of pure philanthropy for gentlemen who through timidity or horsemanship permit the cool air of the Deccan to circulate between their seat and the pigskin, he kindly directed his Adjutant-General recently to make known that the slowest equitation velocity in the field should be represented by a rate of speed which I would have despised and which Mercury would have condemned, viz. the canter; but I feel perfectly sure that if the peaceful plains of Chinchwud were suddenly to become the scene of war's wide desolation, that the "G. O." alluded to would be speedily cancelled by the Chief, and that mock riders would either have to gallop or henceforth paddle their own canoe in pensioned retirement, for no court plaster or common pitch of a sufficiently adhesive kind has yet been patented to gum a bad rider to his saddle. But to return to our point. Mounted infantry officers do not want drawn swords when taking up a distance. A pair of field glasses would be much more useful if one hand was to be employed. On occasion of state, of course, our officers should carry their Damascus spits. I quite understand that these views will be opposed. The sword is almost the most ancient arm that ever was used in the battle or in tournaments, barring bows and arrows. The hills of China supplied them to the Tartar soldier nearly nineteen hundred years before our Saviour preached peace and good-will to the fighting nations of the then known world, and the prejudice in favour of drawn swords is to-day so strong that it will almost require a legislative enactment to enable His Excellency Sir Augustus Spencer safely to break through the custom of years and to shout out by one of his mouthpieces "Return Swords," thus enabling an adjutant who is riding a wild and pulling horse to better and more safely perform his duty and steer his flying steed. Since Prussia showed us the value of light troops, we have made many alterations for the better; all the new ideas about skirmishing are now being brought out at Chinchwud. Skirmishers now seem never to cease firing, and their duty appears to be to make it very hot for those who try to move in and attack the reserve or main body of the army. This fire they keep up until the advancing line clouds their line of fire. But they do not as formerly go to the rear and there rest in idleness, when they can no longer deliver their fire to the front, rushing to the flank they form up, and help the attack, and thus reinforce the line. The deployments at Chinchwud have been done with wonderful rapidity: nearly all of them have been made on the march, so no time is lost. Of course, in formations where points have been thrown out, battalions in brigade are halted. In all advances made by Brigadiers who understand the spirit of the new orders the flanks are well covered, so that the foe can do no side damage.

This is a place where maxims on the art of war and theoretical instructions help an officer very little: everything is practical, the teaching short and immediate. To those who have well read the dry principles of operations seen in real war, the actual lessons in the open are highly instructive. To men who have spent years away from regimental duty, and have grown slightly rusty in handling a regiment, minor as are the lectures already delivered in the field, such have not been thrown away or given without great benefit. The best feeling prevails amongst all classes, and every one seems anxious to support the corps or department to which he has been attached. For several years past the officers of the Bombay army have been scattered, posted to new regiments, and many of them have not seen their old comrades for years. Here reviews are hourly taking place, and if the Camp of Exercise does no other good, it has at least accomplished a happy fact—that of uniting many old friends under one commander, giving them the chance of meeting and recollecting early days. The subject of grievances is not allowed to come up; and many a man who came here with a firm determination to leave the service as soon as possible, appears as if he had taken a new lease of life and of his old military occupation, and will probably live on and become a hard bargain to the exchequer, and may be the pride and honour of a noble service. The clouds look as if rain was near. In the Deccan the middle of December frequently brings a storm. The rain will do no harm if it does fall, the only effect will be to make picquet duty uncomfortable and field officers' spurs a wee bit crusty. Prices have not gone up to that famine price that some people foretold. Indeed, the native troops, who lean so much on grain, find it cheaper than in large towns. Wood for cooking is very high, and so is grass, considering that one is in a grass country. However, there is not much to complain of when you get 20 lbs. of hay per day for rupees six per month. People coming up from Bombay must not depend upon officers making arrangements for them or pitching their tents. Most officers have plenty to do, and cannot afford the time. However, there are plenty of shopkeepers here willing to assist strangers.

Outpost duty has not yet commenced save the usual night picquet work and posting of sentries. Here again all the last improvements will be exhibited, and officers will have to show what course of action they would adopt if planted on a detached post and in the face of danger. Now this I fear you will regard as a dry letter, because it contains nothing in the nature of what is commonly called camp gup. I really do not care to write you or any one a news-letter in the full meaning of the word. However, to oblige you, I may say that the health of the troops is very good, and that this favourable state of things may be attributed not only to the health officer, but also in a large degree to the very great care and skill of that very competent officer, Major Van Heythusen, who is an able commissariat officer. No bad beef or mutton passes his watchful eye, and the bread sent from Poona is said to be excellent. The great want hourly felt is that we can get no hack buggies. One can hire no carriage for love or money. Really the enterprising Parsees missed a chance of making a few rupees in this direction, and I wonder the Poona job masters do not send out vehicles. Want of carriage prevents many officers from driving out at night at the various messes to which they are invited, and by day the same want is felt. A few accidents have occurred, but not of sufficient importance to warrant notice in detail. Naturally many spills have occurred at the morning parades to galloping points. Colonel Walker, of the 1st Grenadiers, had a narrow escape, as his horse carried him into a nullah, some say into a well. The gallant officer was severely shaken and somewhat bruised. Some of the 56th men assisted him out of his perilous position. I am glad to say he was seen at the levée the same day, so that his friends need not feel alarmed at this mention.

The levée of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was well attended, not only by British officers but also by the native officers of the force. A subadar of the 20th Regiment N. I. is the native A. D. C. to Sir Augustus Spencer, and performed his duties at the reception exceedingly well. He speaks English fluently, rides with confidence and in good form, and is really an ornament to the dark chivalry to which he belongs. The Europeans of the force amuse themselves with hunting jackalls, and have some capital dogs, which afford good sport. Colonel Moyle, the very popular commandant of the 28th Regiment, is laid up with a violent cold, which prevents his commanding his corps in the field for a few days. Sore throats are very common, some say they are produced by the coldness of the nights, and others allege that such are produced by roaring out "orders," as every mounted officer is bound to repeat the word of command and pass it on to the next battalion, screaming at the top of his voice. As the Camp is pitched alongside the railway, there is no difficulty in procuring supplies from Bombay, and ice and other luxuries are procurable at moderate prices. The Adjutant General of the Army is expected to rejoin in two or three days from Bombay, where he has been detained on far more pleasing duty than inspecting the very highly disciplined troops of which he is the senior executive staff officer. It would be impossible to describe to you the various evolutions daily performed by each brigade, but when division meets division, and when the tug of sham war commences, a sketch of the movements may prove of interest to your readers. The force ought to make a goodly show, as it it has cavalry, artillery, and mountain guns to work with the infantry. It is universally regretted that more liberality in grants of money was not shown by the Supreme Government. The most praiseworthy economy is exhibited by heads of departments, but rupees they will not expend, and it is perfectly wonderful that such admirable arrangements have been carried out so far upon so small a purse as that which has been put at the disposal of the local Government for the purposes to which I have referred.

If more money had been obtainable, field works and other military preparations could have been brought under the view of all ranks, and a fuller amount of general information might have been imparted to our officers and men. In these one might parody the old saying "spare the rod and spoil the child" by saying, spare rupees and spoil the service. For efficiency in the army no amount of money is too high a price to pay, and money never will be so advantageously laid out, as when those in power, abroad and at home, come to admit by liberal grants of money for Camps of Exercise that a country, which was won by of the heroism of our ancestors and which is held by the pluck and presence of English subjects, is a land worth holding at any price, and would be cheaply preserved for English posterity if the Bombay army got £30,000 for its Camp of Exercise instead of only £10,000.

The following arrangements are ordered for the movements of troops, on the breaking up of the Camp of Exercise at Chinchwud:—

Squadron 3rd Hussars; D Battery C Brigade R. H. A.; D " 9th " R. A.; E " 9th "; F " 9th "; F " 18th "	To march to Kirkee on the morning of the 24th December 1873.
7th Foot 2nd Battalion; 68th; 1st Regiment N. Light Cavalry; 1st Regiment N. I. (Grenadiers); 8th "; 17th "	To march to Poona on the morning of the 24th December 1873.
Poona Horse	To march, *en route* to Seroor, on the 24th December 1873.
14th Regiment N. I.; 15th "; 19th "; 26th "	To march *en route* to their several destinations, on the 26th Dec. 1873. The 15th N. I. via Narraingaum and Nassick.

Asseerghur and Bombay Detachments 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's—To proceed by rail, *en route* to Asseerghur and Bombay, on the 27th December, 1873.

Sattara Detachment 1st Battalion, 2nd Queen's—To march on Sattara on the 27th December 1873.

Head Quarters 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's; 56th Regiment; 66th Regiment—To march, *en route* to their several stations, on the 29th December 1873.

Head Quarters Wing, 83rd Regiment—To proceed by rail *en route* to Ahmedabad and Deesa on the 29th December 1873.

Left Wing, 83rd Regiment—To proceed by rail *en route* to Ahmedabad and Deesa on the 30th December, 1873.

No. 2 Company Native Artillery with Mountain Train—To march on Oolwa on the 7th January 1874, for embarkation about 16th idem.

11th Regiment N. I.—To march on Bombay on the 5th January 1874, to embark on the 17th idem for Mandavie.

28th Regiment N. I.—To march into Poona on the 26th December, and remain there until the 11th January 1874, on which date it will march on Bombay, for embarkation for Porebunder on the 24th idem.

Sappers and Miners—To march into Kirkee as may be hereafter ordered.

The Squadron 3rd Hussars will march from Kirkee, *en route* to Mhow, on the 27th December 1873; the G Battery 9th Brigade R. A. *en route* to Ahmednuggur on the same date. The F Battery 18th Brigade R. A. will march, *en route* to Neemuch, on the 2nd January 1874.

The baggage of the officers and men, regimental stores and tents, of the 1st Grenadiers, 8th and 17th Regiments N. I, to be sent from Chinchwud to Poona on the 24th December, by rail (to be loaded by corps in separate wagons), with a guard and suitable fatigue party from each corps; and 80 field column mules, or equivalent, per regiment, should be employed to remove it, in several trips, from the railway station to the lines; the conveyance to the Chinchwud station being effected prior to the march of the field column carriage with the 4 field batteries to Kirkee the same morning. The whole of the remaining field column carriage, including that from Mhow and Belgaum, should be assembled at Chinchwud for the other moves of the 24th December, when, should it not suffice to convey all the baggage, &c., of the corps named, some of the tents should be left in charge of a guard, for subsequent removal under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Poona Division of the Army. Squadron 3rd Hussars to Mhow; F Battery 18th Brigade R. A. *en route* to Neemuch; E Battery 9th Brigade R. A. to Ahmednuggur; Head Quarters 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, ditto.

15th Regiment N. I. to Malligaum, and Detachment 10th N. L. I. thence to Mhow. The Mhow field column carriage and dooly bearers to be afterwards utilized for the moves of the troops as above in returning to their stations.

The Belgaum field column carriage, tent lascars, bearers and sick carriage to be returned with the 66th Foot and 14th Regiment N. I.; and, if convenient, the field column carriage used for the detachment 2nd Queen's to Sattara, may be utilized thence for the onward march to Kolapore and Belgaum in replacing hired carriage.

The Poona Division field column carriage to be used in the other moves from Chinchwud after the 24th December; tent lascars, bearers, and sick carriage, being returned with the troops to the stations whence they came.

Great care should be taken to economize the field column carriage as much as possible, both in the movements of troops and in the removal of stores (a small number of animals will, by making several trips, suffice for this latter.) All arrangements for the movements of corps and batteries from Chinchwud on and after the 24th December to be made under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Poona Division, in communication with the civil authorities, (to whom the earliest possible notice of the moves should be given), and General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts concerned.

POONA GOSSIP.

10th December.

Regiments were marching in a short time since from all parts of our Presidency to some glorious march played by their own bands, and the confusion of sounds, when any of the incoming regiments marched at day-break, near the Racecourse, where our local bands were playing, smote upon the ear like a musical Babel; but as quick as these regiments came into Poona, they went out of it again after just a little "breather" to Chinchwud, where the great Camp is pitched.

While you are particularly well off just now in Bombay in having for your amusement and pleasure; Mr. and Mrs. George Case, the Italian Concert Company, and Chiarini's Circus, our tide of enjoyment is at a dismally low ebb. By the bye, I have have heard it "whispered" among the upper ten that it would not be a bad "spec" if Mr. and Mrs. Case paid Poona a visit. Special trains fly to and fro at all hours, and hundreds of "brave men" (many of the "fair women" being left among us) would be glad to steal away from the bleak camp,—which, however, is looking picturesque enough, dotted with its hundreds of tents, booths, &c.,—at Chinchwud, to Poona in one of our "specials" for the special purpose of hearing Mrs. Case, and all those "gay cavaliers," who, dying of *ennui* in one of our up-country military stations, have only just escaped for a little exercise at the Chinchwud Camp, would fain see and hear something refreshing, something that will awaken many a pleasant English association, which around their hearts

Entwines itself verdantly still.

I heard Mrs. Case when she visited Poona a few years back. She was then in splendid voice, and her rendering of Bishop's beautiful ballad, "My pretty Jane," in imitation of England's celebrated tenor, had all the exquisite sweetness of the poetry of music in it, if I may be permitted the expression. Poona would be heartily glad of a visit from her again.

The excitement which prevailed in military circles some time since in anticipation of the Camp of Exercise was *fermented* by a *fracas* which occurred at Kirkee, wherein three sons of Mars played prominent parts. Byron in one of his juvenile effusions expresses a wish that

Hebe may never be idle in heaven.

It is to be hoped, however, that this buxom lady, or goddess, or whatever she might be, were a little more idle on earth just now, as this "fermentation" was the result of one of her *sunny* smiles alone. The aforementioned sons of the "red planet" under the keen influence of busy Hebe's cup, stepped into a hired vehicle, and being inclined for a lark, they began to carol—though very much unlike that poetical bird. At length their genial feelings became overpoweringly gushing, even to the affecting of all their limbs, which, in a spirit of jocularity, they knocked about rather too liberally against the "sounding boards" of the hack conveyance. The coachman commenced feeling uncomfortable, and dismal forebodings of the future state of his gharry took possession of his mind, whereby—after sundry movements of discomfort on his dickey—being totally overcome, he committed the grave sin of remonstrating with the mirthful gentlemen within his carriage. Offensive nigger!—to remonstrate with *sahibs* because they *ten* funny enough to smash his coach! The gentlemen's mirth instantly became boisterous, and they made springs out of the vehicles, much to the danger of its springs, and began forthwith with remarkable hilarity to cut the traces, harness, &c., and jocosely allowed the horse to go free, playfully pricking him occasionally to take his "slow length" over or through a bush or thorny hedge—it mattered not which. Of course Jehu had recourse to one of our courts, where the gentlemen on appearing in answer to their summons, still continued to be jocose, one in particular, who was gayly facetious in his answers to queries put by the magistrate. He innocently forgot occurrences, and as, by a sudden impulse, innocently recollected them again, and with triumphant pride told the court as much. But the magistrate had reason to doubt the innocence of the facetious gentleman, and rather gruffly threatened him with the consequences of contempt of court. This completely annihilated all mirth in the aforesaid facetious gentleman, and he instantly assumed the melancholy demeanour of a lamb being led to the slaughter. All three offenders were mulcted in different sums, the least offending of the three having to pay but a nominal fine. I have reason to believe the others fared considerably worse.

Talking of Kirkee, I had occasion to pay that snug little station a visit the other day, and I will not be particularly anxious to repeat the visit, at least till the new bridge now in course of construction shall have been completed. A temporary bridge has been erected for passengers, and before you have quite crossed over it, you have the comfortable feeling of being both blinded and choked with the bushels of dust that rise up in your way. The evil of it is that just at this point the scenery is most imposing—the broken patches of water on the left, near which clumps of date and other trees seem to grow in picturesque wildness, and the "water nymph" in the shape of "Brahma's lovely daughter" laving her "lint white" feet in the "cool lymph," where the eye being pleasantly attracted, it is unpleasantly on the instant charged with an ounce of dust. The new bridge that is to take the place of the old one is being built on a more durable principle than its predecessor, and I am told workmen are engaged on it both day and night to expedite its completion. It will, when ready, be a boon for which the multitude will have just cause to be thankful.

I paid a flying visit to Chinchwud on Sunday morning last. I reached the Camp at early dawn. From a distance, the camp fires which were all aflame, and the white patches of tents, where the different brigades, divisions, &c., are encamped, presented a strikingly picturesque scene. The Cavalry are situated in about the prettiest spot at Chincholee, near Chinchwud, a sheet of good cool water speading near at hand. It being Sunday morning, the bands were playing their respective regiments to the different hillocks and other spots apportioned as places of worship, the whole panorama, as it seemed, being imposing to a degree. This reminds one of Queen Victoria's answer to the Abyssinian King when she showed him the Christian Bible on being asked by that sage monarch what was the secret of the general victories of the English in war? It really speaks highly for John Bull, that in the midst of the excitement and bustle of "red battle," he never forgets the Lord of battles. Of course I do not mean to call Chinchwud a Battle-ground, albeit some of the "Wellingtons of the field" might do battle with the ground. Several merchants have established branch shops at the Camp, but I am afraid they have already discovered to their cost that the idea of selling largely there has been selling themselves.

ALPHA.

MISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The able article on Missions which appeared in your issue of the 9th inst. will, I have no doubt, be widely read and carefully considered by all those who long and pray for the conversion of India to Christianity. The subject is a very important one and ripe for discussion, and it is to be hoped that those who have earned a right to speak on it will give us the benefit of their study and their experience.

But, whatever we do, let us not indulge in personal attacks, and uncharitable insinuations. To be for ever saying or insinuating hard things about the Bishop of Bombay is sure to do more harm than good. He has spoken out bravely and honestly upon this subject, and deserves our thanks for having done so. Let the representatives of all other denominations do the same, and then we shall understand each other better. To suppress our honest convictions for fear of giving offence is a weak and timid policy, and can do no good.

I am anxious to say a few words about the method of converting India advocated in your article. You tell us that the only wise plan is to rally under the banner of a "common Christianity founded on the belief of the divinity of Christ," and to offer this religion to those whom we are seeking to convert as a "social organization, uniting in its broad and comprehensive character the various denominations of Christians." It is to be regretted, I think, that you did not make it more clear whether you mean by this "social organization" a new Church based on the doctrine and discipline of the Lord and his Apostles, or simply a new Evangelical Alliance formed for the purpose of converting the heathen world to Christianity. I presume you mean the latter. But is an alliance of men who cannot agree about the administration of the Sacraments, about Church government, and about many other things, a realization of that divine kingdom which the Son of God came to establish on earth as a home and a refuge for the broken-hearted and the oppressed? Believe me, Sir, the natives of this country are not likely to abandon their superstitions for the sake of those Christian doctrines and sentiments which happen to be common to all denominations of Christians, however true and noble they may be. If we ask them to give up everything, we must provide a home and a refuge for them. We must establish amongst them the Church of the living God and teach them how to enter it. The late Dr. Arnold of Rugby, writing on this subject to a young friend who intended to come to India as a Missionary, says—"If you go to India, remember that the great work to be done is to organize and purify Christian churches of whites and half-castes. These must be the nucleus to which individuals from the natives will continually join more and more, as these become more numerous and more respectable. Otherwise the caste system is an insuperable difficulty; you call on a man to leave his old connexions, and to become infamous, in their eyes, and yet you have no living Church to offer him where 'he shall receive fathers and mothers, and brethren and sisters, &c., a hundred fold.' Individual preaching amongst the Hindoos without having a Church to which to invite them, seems to me the wildest of follies."

W. JONES.

Surat, 12th December.

BOMBAY.

Coroner of Bombay.—Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Coroner of Bombay, has applied for three months' leave.

Municipal Fines.—The Senior Magistrate disposed on Friday of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 50.

Weather at Baroda.—A correspondent writes that the weather is very delightful at Baroda at present, and the state of the public health is good.

Reporting in the Town Council.—The *Bombay Summacha* severely criticises the conduct of our Town Councillors in not allowing the representatives of the press to be present at their meetings.

The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill.—The *Arunadaya* in a leader exhorts the people of this Presidency to protest duly and in time against the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill.

Accident.—On Friday night one Poonajee Dhurmajee fell out of a window on the third storey of a house at Lower Colaba. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

H. E. the Governor.—A correspondent states that grand preparations are being made at Kurrachee for the reception of H. E. the Governor, who is excepted there in the course of next week.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, the Senior Magistrate sentenced a man named Marootee Jooba to receive eight stripes, for stealing a pair of trowsers, a quantity of rice, &c., belonging to one Noorbux Aboo.

The Talookdars of Oudh.—The Lucknow correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* states that the Talookdars of Oudh seemed to have been greatly dissatisfied because they were not introduced to the Viceroy during his presence there.

The Bhor Jahagir.—A correspondent of an Anglo-Marathi newspaper hears that the expenses of the Bhor Jahagir are being curtailed with a view to economy. He is, however, sorry to find that this economy is being exercised in the educational matters of the State.

The Subordinate Judge's Court of Surat.—The *Surya Prakash* observes that from the beginning of next year the Court of the second-class Subordinate Judge of Surat will be removed from Surat to Orpad, and this transference will cause very great inconvenience to the people of Surat.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Retreat of Spain.	
Quadrille	Viveur	Billet.
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	Flower	Godfrey.
Pot Pourri	Giovanna d'Arco	Verdi.
Galop	Dharwar	Briggs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Gaekwar of Baroda.—The Baroda correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee does not intend to interfere with the present affairs of the Baroda State unless he is allowed by the Gaekwar to carry out several changes without any interference either on the part of the Maharaja or his karbharees.

Our Parsee Baronet.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar*, writing from Lucknow on the 9th inst., states—"Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy with his sons stop here for the last nine days in the bungalow specially provided for them by Messrs. Cursetjee Nowrojee and Co. The Baronet attended the Viceroy's levée &c., and was well honoured."

Maintenance.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Jankee, woman, prosecuted her husband, Ramchunder Vithul, for not supporting her. Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia for the defendant. The magistrate upon the evidence dismissed the complaint and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 30 by way of compensation to the husband.

Educational.—The *Samsher Bahadur* praises Dr. Bühler for his effort to spread a knowledge of the art of teaching among masters and their assistants. The *Bahadhur* considers a knowledge of the art of teaching so important, that in its opinion it should be taught not only to those who are to become teachers, but to all students generally, and therefore it advocates its introduction into our high-schools and colleges and even in the University.

The Chinchwud Fair.—The Chinchwud Fair took place on Wednesday last; the pilgrims assembled were about four thousand. This number is very much less than that of previous years, which is attributable to the large number of native marriage ceremonies at present and the assemblage of the troops at the Camp of Exercise. The Sowdagur Company of Poona presented the Deo of Chinchwud with a phosag of the value of rupees two hundred for the god Mooreesia.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 4,752, of which 1,320 were new admissions. Of these, 502 were Hindoos, 473 Parsees, 238 Mussulmans, 104 Christians, and three of other castes, the daily average attendance being 190·08. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz. intermittent and remittent fevers, 476; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery, 251; diseases of the air passages, 163; whooping cough, 26; catarrh, 33; mumps, 10.

Fires.—On Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in a jowlee hut in Moroba's Waree, Girgaum Back Road. The fire was prevented from spreading by the adjoining huts being pulled down by the police and the towns-people. The hut was completely destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 120. The fire is supposed to have originated accidentally by the inmates whilst cooking. On the same morning a fire broke out at the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Mills, Tardeo. The fire was caused by the friction of a stone that had accidentally got into the machinery whilst in operation. The fire was speedily extinguished by the workpeople of the mill and the police rendering immediate assistance before anything of a serious nature had taken place.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Baroda, Captain J. C. Almond, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.
Mr. Irwin. Mr. and Mrs. Kerry.

For Brindisi.
Mr. Pendlebury. Mr. G. E. Smith.
Mr. J. F. Beddy. Mr. J. Kibble.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Fairlie.

For Venice.
Major Thompson. Lieut. Miller.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we see that during the month of November last, 86,744lbs. (221 bales) of the aggregate value of Rs. 22,615, were shipped to Hongkong. In addition to the above 192 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 74,256lbs., of the value of Rs. 20,575, have been shipped to Bombay.

THE WUDWAN EXHIBITION.

In a letter dated the 14th November last, Mr. Peile, Acting Political Agent in Kattywar, submitted to Government a report by Captain Nutt of the proceedings at the Wudwan annual exhibition of live-stock and vegetable produce. The following is the Government Resolution on the above:—

Resolution—The success which has attended this second annual exhibition of agricultural produce and live-stock at Wudwan affords a very fair assurance of its popularity in the province.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The barque Chasseur, 297 tons, Captain E. Gicquel, will sail to-day for Tellicherry with a general cargo.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Compta with a general cargo and 51 deck passengers.

The ship Lady Allan, 1243 tons, Captain C. R. Hansen, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Liverpool (August 14th) with a cargo of 1,878 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Byramjee Pestonjee.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Patna, 1132 tons, Captain A. A. Henderson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Tellicherry—Mr. H. G. Marsden. For Cochin—Mr. A. Uhrlaub. For Vingorla—Mr. J. F. Flut and one servant. For Rutnagherry—Captain and Mrs. Cruickshank and infant. For Calicut—Mr. R. Morison. For Colombo—Mr. C. Swappe. For Calcutta—Mr. H. M. Corke. For different ports—Twelve deck passengers.

The s. s. Wimbledon, 957 tons, Captain G. W. Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (November 4th), calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez, via the Canal, with Mr. T. A. Gardiner and three native deck passengers, and the following cargo:—317 cases cotton piece goods, 47 bales goods, 55 bales yarns, 27 bales paper, 23 packages paint, 10 boxes varnish, 10 bales twist, 18 cases twine, 400 bundles sheet iron, 50 boxes tin plates, 75 tons iron 3,114 bars iron, 2,508 bundles hoop iron, 1,370 bundles iron, 5 packages chimneys, 1,747 rails, 4 cases cutlery, 2 cases corks, 3 boilers, 482 cases machinery, 16 cases brass wire, 26 cases medicine, 400 bundles nails rod, 274 packages glassware, 25 cases slates, 12 cases mill furniture, 4 bales woolens, 89 cases cylinders, and some packages sun dry goods, and some shipments for another port. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT ENGLAND.

On Saturday last, the Court Martial on Lieutenant England, of the 9th Brigade, R. A., re-assembled at the mess-house of the Royal Artillery, Colaba, Colonel Bond, R. A., presiding. Lieut.-Colonel Maude acted as Deputy Judge Advocate to the Court. Lieut.-Colonel Spurway, Commanding the Artillery in Sind, prosecuted, and Mr. Leslie Crawford (of Messrs. Leathes, Crawford and Boevey, solicitors,) appeared as the prisoner's friend.

At the request of the prisoner, the evidence of Colonel Spurway, given at the last sitting, was read over, and it was then continued as follows:—

Did the bill mentioned in your last answer accompany the letter exhibit E?—I don't think it did; it came soon after. I am not certain at this distance of time.

Prisoner handed in an exhibit saying that it closed his case. The exhibit was a summons from the District Court of Kurrachee in a case in which one Amirchund Ruttonchund sued him to recover Rs. 906-8 on a bond dated the 29th December 1871, executed at Deesa.

Prisoner then read his final address to the Court upon the whole case, which we expect to publish in an early issue.

The Court re-called Mr. Saunders to give further information.

Produce copy of the letters you sent to Lieut. England with reference to his over-drawing his account on the one or two occasions to which you alluded in your evidence on the 18th November last, as also his letter requesting permission?

Before the question was answered, prisoner objected to further evidence being called after the defence had closed, either by the prosecution or by the Court, except to rebut evidence concerning new matter.

The Deputy Judge Advocate urged that it was open to the Court, as it was to a jury, to put any question in explanation of a witness' answer already on record.

The Court was cleared to consider the objection. It was overruled, and the question was allowed to be put.

Mr. Saunders, in reply, produced two letters from the prisoner dated 24th September and 20th December 1872 and the letters in reply sent by King, King & Co. on the 30th September and 24th December 1872 respectively. These were the two occasions he referred to in his evidence.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday) forenoon, when the Deputy Judge Advocate will reply upon the case for the defence.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 11th instant.

Read Government Resolution, dated 8th December 1873, on the subject of docks on the Elphinstone property. It states that, for reasons given, His Excellency the Governor in Council must decline to incur the responsibility of recommending to the Government of India the immediate prosecution of more than the smaller project recommended by the minority of the Trustees. His Excellency will not offer any opposition to the construction of the Elphinstone Dock as proposed by Mr. Kittredge if the Government of India should be disposed to give it the preference, but when the docks become available for use, the Government of Bombay will not be prepared to impose any higher rates than Rs. 1-4 per ton for goods, and 4 annas per ton on vessels.

Resolution—To be recorded.

Read letter dated 4th December, from the Traffic Manager, requesting that the Commissioner of Customs be asked to reconsider his decision come to four months ago not to permit any other goods than coal and cotton to be landed at the Apollo Reclamation, and recommending that as vessels bringing cotton to the bunder frequently bring gallnuts, seeds, sooparee and hemp, application be made for permission to land these articles, and also chunam.

Resolution—It appears to the Trustees that every facility should be afforded by the Customs Department for the landing of free goods along the foreshore. To restrict the landing of such goods to a few wharves at long distances apart is to deprive the public of the advantages of water carriage which the harbour affords. The Apollo Reclamation is already open to the landing of cotton, which is brought there in large quantities, and the Trustees do not understand that this privilege is abused for the purpose of smuggling. They request that the Commissioner of Customs will permit the adoption of the Traffic Manager's suggestion as an experimental measure.

Read letter dated 5th December from the Traffic Manager, requesting the Trustees to sanction his engaging an overseer on Rs. 25 per mensem and two lascars on Rs. 10 per mensem each from 16th November till 31st January, in order to enable him to levy basin rent on boats which unload firewood at Mazagon and then come to Port Trust basins to take in water and passengers.

Resolution—The entertainment of the extra establishment is approved.

Read letter dated 9th December, from the Signal Officer, forwarding correspondence between the Superintendent P. and O. Company and himself regarding the steps which it will be necessary to take on the coming into operation of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1873 with regard to signalling the English mail when she arrives at night.

Resolution—The following recommendation made by Captain Henry, to be referred to the Signal Officer, who is requested to state if he has any remarks or suggestions to offer:—

The following to be the night signals displayed by the vessels entering this port, to indicate when they have the mail from Europe on board:

1st. A blue light when within half a mile of the Outer Light Ship.

2nd. Three bright lights, hoisted vertically, each four feet apart, at the main topmast head, or on the main mast, where they can be best seen from the Colaba signal station, to be shown directly after the blue light is burnt, and not hauled down till the mail is out of the ship.

3rd. One gun to be fired directly the ship has passed the Outer Light Vessel, from the side of the steamer facing the Colaba signal station. The gun to be pointed towards the station.

The signal station to reply with one gun and one blue light.

All other pyrotechnic and gun signal from the signal station to cease except those authorized by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1873.

The Port Office to be called on to pay the expenses of the guns, blue lights, and other charges connected with reporting the arrival of mails from the signal station at Colaba.

Read demi-official letter from Dr. Sidney Smith, forwarding bills from himself and from Doctors Weir and Blaney for giving their professional opinion regarding the effect which the construction of Docks on the Elphinstone estate will have on the health of the city of Bombay and of the shipping that will frequent the docks. The bills amount to Rs. 1,500.

Resolution—To be paid.

EXECUTION OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION MURDERER.

On Saturday morning Murdansha Sheriffshah was executed at the usual place in front of the County Jail. The facts concerning the murder for which the man was hung are briefly these. The prisoner was a convict in the House of Correction, and the man, James Thomson, whom he killed, was a warder in the jail. It appears that Thomson was a man of good character, was generally liked, and there was no occasion to find the slightest fault with him. After mid-day on the 4th November last, when the prisoners had taken their meals, Thomson was sitting in the mat shed in the House of Correction, speaking to a convict named Gunput. Murdansha, who was confined in another yard lifting shot, and had no business in the mat shed, went from his yard into the mat shed, between 1 and 2 p. m., picked up there a large bamboo stick which was was used for the purpose of beating the mat, and holding the weapon with both his hands, struck Thomson a blow on the head. Thomson dropped insensible in the chair. Murdansha then brandished the weapon and struck Thomson another blow on the head. Thomson was removed to hospital, where he died almost immediately afterwards. The murderer ran into the yard, brandishing the weapon and threatening to strike anybody who dared to approach him, but he was ultimately arrested by the other prisoners. It appeared that on the morning of the 4th ult., he went for his breakfast without a plate. Mr. Thomson remonstrated with him for breaking so many plates; and told him to wait until a plate could be spared for him by another prisoner. The plate of another prisoner was afterwards given him, and Mr. Thomson ordered his meals to be served out to him in it. This would appear to have hurt the convict's dignity and to have been one of the reasons why he committed the murder. Murdanshah was a sullen and bad-tempered man, who had been removed to Bombay from Carwar in the hope that the regular discipline maintained in the House of Correction would bring him a little more under control than the Carwar officials had been able to effect. When he arrived here he had to serve an accumulation of sentences to imprisonment amounting to over twenty years, and it is very probable that seeing no prospect of ending his days elsewhere than in prison—for Murdanshah was an elderly man—he resolved to commit a murder and obtain freedom from imprisonment at the expense of his life. At all events, we know that Murdansha, while undergoing a sentence of 20 years' imprisonment for having committed four very serious assaults and causing hurt, after having once escaped from custody and cut down the peon who went to re-capture him, at last committed a most cruel and cold-blooded murder on a man who had always borne the character of being extremely kind to the prisoners under his charge. His sullen disposition served as the text for the somewhat popular plea of insanity, together with the assertion that in committing the murder he had no apparent motive, just as if men whose sanity cannot be doubted never commit murders without reasons apparent to the world, and as if there were no such thing as bloodthirsty impulses getting the better of ill-regulated understandings. The jury refused to believe that Murdansha was insane, and he was condemned to the death which he met on Saturday morning. During the time between his sentence and his execution he conducted himself very coolly. He somehow had obtained the idea that condemned prisoners are allowed whatever indulgences they wish, and therefore he represented to the House of Correction authorities one morning that being a stranger in Bombay, and having seen scarcely anything in it beyond the inside of the High Court, they might take him for a drive round the city; while on another occasion he bent his mind more upon the attainment of roast duck and similar dainties than the ministrations of his spiritual adviser. Even on the morning of his death he exhibited the same callousness to his serious position. He was brought to the jail from the House of Correction at day-break. At six he was visited by his moolla, who endeavoured to obtain a confession from him as to the motive he had in murdering Mr. Thomson, but he sharply told the priest to go on with his prayers and be off, after which he asked the persons in charge of him for some sweetmeats. At seven o'clock his fetters were struck off, and he was pinioned—operations which he submitted to in sullen silence. At half-past seven he was led out to execution. In the courtyard Dr. Hewlett read the death warrant, but all that Murdanshah said was "Allah!" He then marched to the scaffold. The rope was soon adjusted, and after the bolt was drawn, he scarcely struggled at all, and was soon dead. In front of the scaffold there was the usual motley crowd, among which we noticed some private carriages containing better occupants than the usual *habitues* of public executions.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) RACES, 1873.

Third Day, Tuesday, 9th December.

First Race—The Auction Stakes, a subscription of Rs. 75 p. p.; with Rs. 250 added from the fund. For all horses. Weight for price. 1 mile.

		st. lb.		
Mr. Covey's	br aus gl Putney	8 11	Tyrrell	1
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	b aus gl Vidette	8 11	Mr. R.	2
Dr. Mojo's	b aus gl Idler	9 4	Owner	3
Capt. S. Ali Reza's	c aus m Homa	8 11	S. Mahomed	4

This was between Putney and Vidette only; the others were never in it. Vidette led for half a mile, but Putney passed him when he liked, and won pretty easily.—Time—1m. 52sec.

Second Race—The Arab Derby, a piece of plate, value Rs. 1,000, presented by the Nawab Ameer-i-Kabeer Shams-ul-Umara Bahadoor. For all Arabs. Entrance Rs. 100 p. p. Distance 1¼ mile.

		st. lb.		
Mr. Covey's	br a h Marquis	10 0	Tyrrell	1
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	b a h Merrylegs	10 5	Mr. R	2
Capt. S. Ali Reza's	b a h Sulliman	9 8	Owner	3
Mr. Merry's	g a h Kildare	9 10	Cavanagh	4

Merrylegs made the pace with Kildare on his quarter and the others close up for three-quarter mile; then Marquis passed Kildare, and Sulliman dropped back outpaced. The three ran locked together to the quarter mile, when Kildare compounded and Sulliman began to creep up. By the distance he had got his head in front, from thence it was a case of desperate riding, ending by a head in Marquis's favour, Merrylegs and Sulliman almost in a line.—Time—3m. 32sec.

Third Race—The Resident's Purse, a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start; with Rs. 500 added by C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., British Resident at Hyderabad. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners previous to the meeting 7 lbs. extra: and winner of the Gold Cup 8 lbs. additional. 1 mile.

		st. lb.		
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	b aus gl Vidette	9 11	Mr. R.	1
Mr. Downall's	b aus h The Quack	9 9	Cavanagh	2
Mr. Covey's	b aus gl Timbertop	10 0	Tyrrel	3

The Quack and Timbertop raced round to the quarter mile, when Videttee, who had lain behind, came up, passed them, and won easily.—Time—1m. 51sec.

Fourth Race—The Whim Plate. Rs. 300 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30. Distance ¾ mile.

		st. lb.		
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	br a gl Amnesty	8 5	Mr. R	1
N. Alum Ali Khan's	b a h Khorsheed	8 11	S. Ahmed	2
Capt. S. Ali Reza's	g a gl Hoomayoon	8 3	Tiger	3
Dr. Anderson's	g a h Light Dragoon	9 2	Backburn	4

Light Dragoon made the running for nearly half a mile; there his bolt was sped, and Amnesty went in front and was never headed, though Khorsheed ran a game horse. Others nowhere.—Time—1m. 30sec.

HIGH COURT.—15th December.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.]

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

938-67—Dallas and Lynch—The Land Mortgage Bank v Maneckjee Cursetjee Patel—M M Munshi.

For Counsel's Reply.

676-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Tricum Vundrawun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

295-72—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Nowrojee Shapoorjee v Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ld., v The Colaba Press Company, Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

752-72—Hope—Sewbux Dhunsookdass v Ruttonchund Oomedmull—Khunderao Morojee.

19-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jayshunker Jugeshwer v Dewshunker Ramchunder—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

66-73—M. M. Munshi—Sokulchund Oomeachund v Thacker Dewjee Shamjee—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

LONG CAUSES.

718-71—J. C. Cama—Venayekrao Gunputrao v Mohunlall Keshowram—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

47-71—Jefferson and Payne—Hirjeebhoy Jeena v Naron Mooljee and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai, widow, &c. v Premjee Isur and another—J Gopall.

230-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ayeshabebee, widow, and others v Amirbhoy Hamodbhoy and others—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

462-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mancooverbai, widow v Morarbhoy Vizbhoocundas and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

773-71—H. E. Hope—Succaram Hoollajee v Shaik Ally Vullud Abdool—Ghandibhoy.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbanjee v Hanmabaee Alias Rahelbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

532-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jewram v Haji Soolemon Haji and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathews de Souza—Dr. Dallas.

823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaclall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr. Hearn.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

LONG CAUSES.

962-68—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Advocate-General at the relation of Dhunjee Raghoo, &c. v Remoobhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Dallas and Lynch.

963-68—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Advocate-General at the relation of Dhunjee Raghoo, &c. v Remoobhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Dallas and Lynch.

665-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Succaram Narayen v Chintoba Purshotum—Tyabjee and Sayani.

606-72—A. Framjee—Rustomjee Sorabjee v Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Meya bin Abdoojee, &c. v Moteeram Sobhagram.

32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chotoo Meya Mahomed, &c. v Moteeram Sobhagram.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriot.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Rahimutbai, daughter of the late Alloo Paroo, and sister of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Jeffer Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile v Jeffer Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—14th Dec., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th Dec., 5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 46 minutes.

Via Suez, 13th Dec., 6-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 13th Dec., 8-30 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 47 minutes.

Via Turkey, 12th Dec., 11-40 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 15 minutes.

Via Suez, 14th Dec., 11-10 A.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 14 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 14th Dec., 4-50 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 14 minutes.

From Australia.

Via Singapore, 13th Dec., 3-5 P.M. Time in transit, 14 hours 8 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th to 8 P.M. of the 14th December is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 37	0 2
" Galle	10 5	8 53
" Kurrachee	1 in 1 hour	31

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.* "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* It combines the most valuable Flesh and Bone-forming Substances, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required. Sold in Tins by Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Procurable for all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen throughout the World.

CABUL.

25th November.—The Ameer desired the Dabeer-ool-moolk to write to the Hakim of Jellalabad to see that the presents to be sent for the Governor-General and other high personages were safely escorted to Peshawur, and to order the officer in charge of them to reach Hindoostan before Christmas.

26th.—The Ameer received the following news from Turkistan:—

"Mohamed Ullum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, was very much pleased when he got the welcome intelligence of Sirdar Ubdoola Jan's appointment as the heir apparent to the Ameer. He ordered the city to be illuminated for three nights, and two thousand guns to be fired as a salute. Several khilluts were also granted by the Governor to the officers and chiefs serving under him.

Other Governors and Hakims have also had rejoicings, but Sirdar Mohamud Yakoob Khan, Governor of Herat, has taken no notice of the matter.

27th.—The Durbar is generally presided over by the heir apparent, Ubdoolla Jan, who, with the advice of Wuzir Syud Noor Mohamed Shah, conducts all the affairs of the State.

The Ameer has ordered spies to go round the city to all the Khans and Chiefs to find out if any one writes letters or sends news to Sirdar Yakoob Khan.

28th.—The following news has been received from Jellalabad:—

"The Hakim of Jellalabad and Nouroze Khan Mohmund, chief of Lallpoorah, on learning that a Mohmundee of Banda Hafeez had fired at an officer who had been on a hunting excursion towards the frontier, ordered an attack to be made on the Hafeez village and burn it. The villagers fled and the village was destroyed.

29th.—The Dabeer-ool-moolk learning that for the last four days no mail had been despatched to Peshawur or any other place, asked the dak moonshee the reason, and being told that he (the Dabeer-ool-moolk) had not examined the envelopes, ordered him to make up the mail bags and despatch them at once.

30th.—The heir apparent, Ubdoolla Jan, accompanied by Wuzeer Syud Noor Mohamed Shah, rode to the Tuppa Meeran Jan this morning, and as previously arranged witnessed a review conducted by the Sipah Salar. The heir apparent was much pleased with the evolutions of the troops and conferred khillats on several of the officers.—*Delhi Gazette.*

RETREAT FROM LAHEJ.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

No more welcome news has reached England for many a day than that the Porte has ordered the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops "from Haushaby and any part of Lahej which they may have occupied." Thus, for a time at least, a serious difficulty is disposed of. Although it has occupied little or no attention in England or amongst the public at large, Indian politicians, and even the Indian Government, have long viewed the extension of Turkish conquest in Arabia with uneasiness; and its possibilities, as affecting English interests, fully justified that feeling. All sorts of inquiries and representations and suggestions have been presented here and there on the subject, but to no direct purpose, and with no practical result, till actual invasion of the territory of our ally at Lahej, and the menace of a most uncomfortable time of it for ourselves at Aden, brought matters to a crisis. It was impossible to remain inactive any longer; especially as we happened to be taking such vigorous measures to defend a far less important protectorate on the Gold Coast. Hesitation could not possibly be carried further; and we believe it will turn out that the mild representations of our Ambassador at Constantinople were followed at length by others of a distinct and urgent character. The Porte is said to have transmitted its orders by means of the telegraph, from which it appears that decided objection was met by prompt acquiescence; upon which we may congratulate ourselves very sincerely. Circumstances dispose the Porte to accede to a demand which must have been expected long since; other circumstances—for this is a mutable world, and States rise and fall, and other States take advantage of the change—might have induced the Turks to stand more firmly upon their alleged rights. And it is is by no means a safe conclusion that the Turks are harmless against the power of England. In 1870, when we assisted to destroy the Black Sea Treaty, finally casting off our obligations to Turkey, we obliged her to turn from us and make such terms with Russia as she best might. From that hour the relations of the two Powers have been of the most intimate character—whatever the hopes, or the current policy, or the ultimate design of either may be. Turkey has now, in short, an entirely new policy before her. Who will undertake to say that if we become involved in difficulties with Turkey, Russia may not intervene?—say with "moral force?" Who can declare that the Russians would now or will always view with regret an outbreak of hostility between the Empress of India and the chief of all Mussulmans throughtout the world! It is a common belief, probably a correct one, that Russia will one day find it convenient to foment disturbance in India. Has it ever been calculated how much could be done in that way if we happened to be at war with Turkey at the same time?

It may be as well to remark that the *Times* seems to assume, by confounding the restricted territory of Lahej with the entire province of Yemen, that the evacuation is designed to be complete, for "to Turkey the possession of Arabia would be a snare," whereas "to ourselves the independence of the tribes of Arabia is all-important." Are we, therefore, to understand that the Ottomans intend retiring from their late extensive conquests in Yemen, and to forego all further attempts to reduce the chiefs of Arabia to subjection? Or is it that this loose style of writing is the outcome of a very dim and imperfect knowledge as well of the geography and politics as of the recent invasion of the country? If the Turks merely retire from the territory of Lahej, they will still be near enough to create such dissensions as have already arisen, owing to their presence, between the Sultan of that district and his neighbour the Sultan of the Haushaby, and the result will be the recurrence of that chronic state of intertribal warfare which used to cut off the supplies from Aden for weeks together. Where, then, is the line of demarcation to be drawn? what guarantees are forthcoming that our interests shall not suffer? what assurance is the Porte prepared to give that other adjacent tribes, such as the Fadhly and 'Olaky on the east and the subbaihah on the west—all of which contribute to the supply of the town and garrison of Aden—shall be left undisturbed? And, then, what about Makulla and Shihr—and, last but not least, the recent alleged occupation of Berbera, on the African coast, opposite Aden, by the Egyptians? Unless some adequate securities are given on these points, we may rest assured that fresh complications will presently arise to disturb the quiet of those districts, and to threaten a fresh embroilment with the Porte.

THE VIRGINIUS.

It appears that not only the Americans on board the Virginius but sixteen British subjects have been executed by the Cuban volunteers. In reply to an inquiry addressed to him by telegraph, the Acting British Consul-General at Havannah has reported that the names of the British subjects executed are James Flood, second mate; Henry King, assistant-engineer; Thomas Gregg, fireman; Frank Good, fireman; Barney Herald, fireman; Henry Frank, coal trimmer; James Read, coal trimmer; Samuel Hard, coal trimmer; Alfred Hessel, coal trimmer; Walter Prince, coal trimmer; George Thomas, coal trimmer; Thomas Walter, chief steward; Simon Broom, second steward; William Ross, seaman; Henry Bond, seaman; George Thompson, seaman. The surviving prisoners on the 8th inst. were—Sydney Robertson, William Curtis, Samuel Hall, George Winster, William Marshall, Abraham Penton, George Burke. The last six are coloured lads. A good deal of correspondence on the subject has passed between the Government of Madrid and the Governments of London and Washington. Senor Castelar has expressed his deep regret at the executions, which, he says, he did all in his power to prevent, and his willingness to make every possible reparation. Great preparations are being made in the American navy department, but no action will be taken till Congress meets next month. The latest news from Havannah is that of the prisoners who have not been condemned to death four have been sentenced to a chain gang for life, three to imprisonment for eight years, and eight to imprisonment for four years. Three have been released. The Virginius arrived at Havannah on Tuesday.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

MR. PLIMSOLL'S PROJECTS.

Mr. Plimsoll, M. P., was entertained at dinner on Monday evening on board an Australian emigrant ship named Samuel Plimsoll, anchored in Plymouth Sound. Mr. Plimsoll, replying to the toast of his health, unfolded, as he said he had never previously done in public, his projects. He had reason to believe that Government next session would take up the cause he had advocated, and pass a temporary preventive, or, at least, ameliorative measure. Failing this he was prepared to introduce a bill which should and would provide a sufficient remedy for the existing evil, and if he found that measure would be too large for him to carry, he would fall back on a temporary bill which would enact limitation as to loading and cause necessary repairs to be regularly made. By some means he hoped to put a stop to the great loss of life at sea, and he saw no reason whatever why travelling on sea should not be safer than travelling by trains which met with so many accidents lately. He said this deliberately and advisedly, and there was no reason why it should not be so. There was a wide berth at sea, and it only required ordinary precaution to render the journey safer than in a railway carriage. The evils he sought to prevent arose from the malpractices of a few men, and were in no way characteristic of the whole bulk of shipowners. If the shipowning interests were incorporated, and adequate power given to them, there was among them sufficient honesty, integrity, patriotism, and nobility of character and purpose to keep in check the evils perpetrated by a few. A board, such as he had indicated, was in existence in New South Wales, and stood in somewhat the same relation to the marine of that country as the Metropolitan Board of Works to the public of London, and its watchful care and labours were crowned with the best results.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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Mr. DISRAELI AT GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

GLASGOW, Wednesday Night.

Mr. Disraeli was installed as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow to-day at noon in the Kibble Crystal Palace, a large circular glass building erected within the Botanical Gardens, in the Great Western-road, and capable of holding 4,000 people.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the Very Rev. the Principal, John Caird, D.D., preceded by the beadle, bearing the mace of the University, and followed by Mr. Disraeli, made his way to the platform. The Lord Rector was hailed by loud and most enthusiastic applause. He wore a black silk robe, trimmed with gold lace.

Mr. Disraeli, who was received with much applause, having laid aside his robe, proceeded to deliver his rectorial address as follows :—

"My first duty, and my deepest gratification, is to thank you for the honour which you conferred on me two years ago. It is a high one. No one can be insensible to sympathy from the unknown, but the pleasure is necessarily heightened when it is offered by the educated and refined; when that body is representative, and, above all, when it represents the youth of a famous country. My next duty, and one of which the fulfilment is scarcely less gratifying, is to avail myself of the privilege attendant on the office to which you have raised me, and to offer you some observations either on the course of your studies or the conduct of your lives, which, if made by me, will be made without pretence or presumption, quite satisfied if, when we are separated, any chance remark of mine may recur to your memory, and lead you to not altogether unprofitable meditation. Were I to follow my own bent, I would dwell on those delightful studies which occupy a considerable portion of your time within your academic hall, studies which, while they form your taste and strengthen your intelligence, will prove to you in future years both a guide and a consolation; but when I recollect the illustrious roll of those who have preceded me in this office, and remember how fully and how recently many of them have devoted their genius and their learning to such an enterprise, I am inclined to think that the field, though in my opinion inexhaustible, had been for the present sufficiently cultivated, and that as you are about to enter life at a period which promises, or rather which threatens, to be momentous, it would not be inappropriate were I to make some observations which may tend to assist you in your awaiting trials. He who would succeed in life and obtain that position to which his character and capacity entitle him has need of two kinds of knowledge. It would seem at the first blush that self-knowledge were not very difficult of attainment. If there be any subject on which a person can arrive at accurate conclusions, it should be his own disposition and his own talents. But it is not so. The period of youth in this respect is one of great doubt and difficulty. It is a period alike of false confidence and unreasonable distrust, of perplexity, of despondency, and sometimes of despair. It has been said by an eminent physician that there are very few persons of either sex who have attained their 18th year who have not contemplated withdrawing from the world—withdrawing from that world which, in fact, they have never entered. Doubtless, this morbid feeling is occasioned in a great degree by a dread of the unknown, but it is also much to be attributed to, and it certainly is heightened by, an ignorance of themselves. How, then, is this self-knowledge to be acquired, and where are we to obtain assistance in this quest? From the family circle? Its incompetency in this respect is a proverb. Perception of character is always a rare gift, but around the domestic hearth it is almost unknown. Every one is acquainted with the erroneous estimates of their offspring which have been made even by illustrious parents. The silent, but perhaps pensive, boy is looked upon as a dullard, while the flippancy of youth in a commonplace character is interpreted into a dangerous vivacity which may in time astonish, perhaps even alarm, the world. A better criterion should be found in the judgment of contemporaries who are our equals. But the generous ardour of youth is not favourable to critical discrimination. Its sympathy is quick, it admires and applauds; but it lavishes its applause and admiration on qualities which are often not intrinsically important, and it always exaggerates. And thus it is that the hero of school and of college often disappoints expectation in after life. The truth is, he has shown no deficiency in the qualities which obtained him his early repute, but he has been wanting in the capacity adapted to subsequent opportunities. Some are of opinion that the surest judge of youthful character must be the tutor. And there is a passage in Isocrates on this head not without interest. He was an accomplished instructor, and he tells us he always studied to discover the bent of those who attended his lectures. So, after due observation, he would say to one, 'You are intended for action, and the camp is the life which will become you;' to another 'You should cultivate poetry;' a third was adapted to the passionate exercitations of the Pnyx; while a fourth was clearly destined for the groves and porticoes of philosophy. The early Jesuits, who were masters of education, were accustomed to keep secret registers of their observations on their pupils, and generations afterwards, when these records were examined, it is said the happy prescience of their remarks was strikingly proved by the subsequent success of many who had attained fame in arts and arms. But the Jesuits, gentlemen, whatever they may be now, were then very clever men; and I must confess that I am doubtful whether the judgment of tutors in general would be as infallible as that of Isocrates. In the first place a just perception of character is always a rare gift. When possessed in a high degree it is the quality which specially indicates the leader of men. It is that which enables a General or a Minister to select the fit instrument for the public purpose; without which all the preparations for a campaign, however costly and complete, may be fruitless, and all the deliberations of councils and all the discussions of Parliament prove mere dust and wind. Scholars and philosophers are in general too much absorbed by their own peculiar studies or pursuits to be skilled in the discrimination of character, and if the aptitude of a pupil is recognized by them, it is generally when he has evinced a disposition to excel in some branch of acquirement which has established their own celebrity. No, gentlemen, I believe, after all, it will be found that it is best and inevitable, in the pursuit of self-knowledge, that we should depend on self-communion. Unquestionably, where there is a strong predisposition, it will assert itself in spite of all obstacles, but even here only after an initiation of many errors and much self-deception. One of the fruitful sources of that self-deception is to be found in the susceptibility of the youthful mind. The sympathy is so quick that we are apt to transfer to our own persons the qualities which we admire in others. If it be the age of a great poet, his numbers are for ever resounding in our ears, and we sigh for his laurels; if a military age, nothing will content us but to be at the head of armies; if an age of oratory and politics, our spirit requires that we should be leaders of parties and Ministers of State. In some instances the predisposition may be true, but it is in the nature of things that the instances must be rare. In 99 cases out of 100 the feeling is not idiosyncratic but mimetic, and we have mistaken a quick sensibility for creative power. Then comes to a young man the period of disappointment and despondency. To publish poems which no one will read, to make speeches to which no one will listen; after reveries of leading armies and directing councils, to find yourself, on your entrance into the business of life, incapable of influencing the conduct of an ordinary individual, all this is bitter; but all depends upon how the lesson is received. A weak spirit will not survive this catastrophe of his self-love. He will sink into chronic despondency, and, without attempting to rally, he will pass through life as a phantom and be remembered, as an old man, only by the golden promise of his deceptive youth. But a man of sense will accept these consequences, however apparently mortifying, with courage and candour. He will dive into his own intelligence, he will analyze the circumstances of his failure, he will discriminate how much was occasioned by indigenous deficiencies, and how much may be attributed to external and fortuitous circumstances. And in this severe introspection he may obtain that self-knowledge he requires; his failures may be the foundation of his ultimate success, and in this moral and intellectual struggle he may discover the true range of his powers and the right bent of his character and capacity. So much, gentlemen, for self-knowledge, a subject that for ages has furnished philosophers with treatises. I do not pretend to be a philosopher, and I have not offered you a treatise, but I have made some remarks which are, at least, the result of my own observation. But assuming that you have at length attained this indispensable self-knowledge, and that you have an opportunity, in the pursuits of life, of following the bent of your disposition, we come now to the second and not less important condition of success in life: have you that other kind of knowledge which is required—do you comprehend the spirit of the age in which your faculties are to be exercised? Hitherto you have been as explorers in a mountain district. You have surveyed and examined valleys, you have penetrated gorges, you have crossed many a ridge and range, till at length, having overcome all obstacles, you have reached the crest of the commanding height, and, like the soldiers of Xenophon, you behold the Sea. But the sea that you behold is the Ocean of Life! In what vessels are you going to embark? With what instruments are you furnished? What is the port of your destination? It is singular that though there is no lack of those who will explain the past, and certainly no want of those who will predict the future, when the present is concerned—the present that we see and feel—our opinions about it are in general bewildered and mistaken. And yet without this acquaintance with the spirit of the age in which we live, whatever our culture and whatever our opportunities, it is probable that our lives may prove a blunder. When the young King of Macedon decided that the time had arrived when Europe should invade Asia, he recognized the spirit of his age. The revelations of the weakness of the Great King, which had been made during the immortal expedition of the Ten Thousand, and still more during the campaigns of Agesilaus, had gradually formed a public opinion which Alexander dared to represent. When Caius Julius perceived that the colossal empire formed by the Senate and populace of Rome could not be sustained on the municipal institutions of a single city, however illustrious, he understood the spirit of the age. Constantine understood the spirit of his age when he recognized the Sign under which he was resolved to conquer. I think that Luther recognized the spirit of the age when he nailed his Theses against Indulgences to the gates of a Thuringian church. The great Princes of the House of Tudor, and the statesmen they employed, were all persons who understood the spirit of their age. But it may be said,—'These are heroic instances. A perception of the spirit of their age may be necessary to the success of Princes and statesmen, but is not needful, or equally needful, for those of lesser degree.' I think there would be fallacy in this criticism, and that the necessity of this knowledge pervades the whole business of life. Take, for example, the choice of a profession; a knowledge of the spirit of the age may save a young man from embracing a profession, which the spirit of the age dooms to become obsolete. It is the same with the pursuits of commerce. This knowledge may guard a man from embarking his capital in a decaying trade, or from forming connexions and even establishments in countries from which the spirit of the age is gradually diverting all commercial transactions. I would say a knowledge of the spirit of the age is necessary for every public man, and in a country like ours, where the subject is called upon hourly to exercise rights and to fulfil duties which, in however small a degree, go to the aggregate of that general sentiment which ultimately governs States, every one is a public-man, although he may not be a public character. But it does not follow, because the spirit of the age is perceived and recognized, it should be embraced and followed, or even that success in life depends upon adopting it. What I wished to impress upon you was that success in life depended on comprehending it. The spirit of the age may be an unsound and injurious spirit; it may be the moral duty of a man, not only not to defer to, but to resist it, and if it be unsound and injurious, in so doing he will not only fulfil his duty, but he may accomplish his success in life. The spirit of the age, for instance, was in favour of the Crusades. They occasioned a horrible havoc of human life; they devastated Asia and exhausted Europe; and, in all probability, in acting in this instance according to the spirit of the age, a man would have forfeited his life, and certainly wasted his estate, with no further satisfaction than having massacred some Jews and slain some Saracens. What then, gentlemen, is the spirit of the age in which we ourselves live; of that world which in a few years, more or less, you will have all entered; where you are to establish yourselves in life; where you have to encounter in that object every conceivable difficulty; perplexities of judgment, material obstacles, tests of all your qualities, and searching trials of your character; and all these circumstances more or less affected by the spirit of the age, an acquaintance with which will assist you in forming your decisions and in guiding your course? It appears to me that I should not greatly err were I to describe the spirit of this age as the spirit of equality; but 'equality' is a word of wide import, under which various schools of thought may assemble and yet arrive at different and even contradictory conclusions. I hold that civil equality—that is, equality of all subjects before the law, and that a law which recognizes the personal rights of all subjects—is the only foundation of a perfect commonwealth—one which secures to all liberty, order, and justice. The principle of civil equality has long prevailed in this kingdom. It has been applied during the last half-century more completely to the constantly and largely varying circumstances of the country; but it had prevailed more or less in Britain for centuries, and I attribute the patriotism of our population mainly to this circumstance, and I believe that it has had more to do with the security of the soil than those geographical attributes usually enlarged upon. Another land, long our foe, but now our rival only in the arts of peace, thought fit, at the end of the last century, to reconstruct its social system, and to rebuild it on the principle of social equality. To effect this object it was prepared to make, and it made, great sacrifices. It subverted all the institutions of the country: a Monarchy of 800 years whose traditionary and systematic policy had created the kingdom; a National Church—for, though Romanist, it had secured its liberties; a tenure of land which maintained a valiant nobility, that never can be restored; it confiscated all endowments and abolished all corporations; erased from the map of the soil all the ancient divisions, and changed the landmarks and very name of the country. Indeed, it entirely effected its purpose, which was to destroy all the existing social elements and level the past to the dust. This experiment has had fair play, and you can judge of its results by the experience of 80 years. It is not in Scotland that the name of France will ever be mentioned without affection, and I will not yield to any Scotchman in my appreciation of the brilliant qualities and the resplendent achievements of its gifted people. We are not blind to their errors, but their calamities are greater than their errors, and their merits are greater than their calamities. When I heard that their bright city was beleaguered, and that the breach was in the wall, I confess I felt that pang which I remember, as a child, I always experienced when I read of Lysander entering the City of the Violet Crown. But, gentlemen, I may on this occasion be permitted to say that of all the many services which France has rendered to Europe—Europe, that land of ancient creeds and ancient Governments, and manners and customs older than both—not the least precious is the proof she has afforded to us that the principle of social equality is not one on which a nation can safely rely in the hour of trial and in the day of danger. Then it is found that there is no one to lead and nothing to rally round. There is not a man in the country who can assemble 50 people. And rightly: since for an individual to direct is an usurpation of the sovereignty of the many. Those who ought to lead feel isolated, and those who wish to obey know not to whom to offer their devotion. All personal influences are dead. All depends on the Central Government, a sufficient power in fair weather, but in stormy times generally that part of the machine which breaks. Civil equality prevails in Britain, and social equality prevails in France. The essence of civil equality is to abolish privilege; the essence of social equality is to destroy classes. If the principle of equality at the present day assumed only these two forms, I do not think there would be much to perplex you in your choice, or in your judgment as to their respective results. But that is not so. The equality which is now sought by vast multitudes of men in many countries, which is enforced by writers not deficient in logic, in eloquence, and even learning, scarcely deigns to recognize civil equality, and treats social equality only as an obsolete truth. No moral or metaphysical elements will satisfy them. They demand physical and material equality. This is the disturbing spirit which is now rising like a moaning wind in Europe, and which, when you enter the world, may possibly be a raging storm. It may therefore be as well that your attention should be called to its nature, and that you may be led to consider its consequences. The leading principle of this new school is that there is no happiness which is not material, and that every living being has a right to a share in that physical welfare. The first obstacle which they find to their object is found in the rights of private property. Therefore, they must be abolished. But the social system must be established on some principle; and therefore, for the rights of property they would substitute the rights of labour. Now, the rights of labour cannot be fully enjoyed if there be any limit to employment. The great limit to employment, to the rights of labour, and to the physical and material equality of man, is found in the division of the world into States and nations. Thus, as civil equality would abolish privilege, social equality would destroy classes; so material and physical equality strikes at the principal of patriotism, and is prepared to abrogate countries. Now I address a race of men who are proud, and justly proud, of their country. I know not that the sentiment of patriotism beats in any breast more strongly than in that of a Scotchman. Neither time nor distance, I believe, enfeebles that passion. It is as vehement on the banks of the Ganges as on the banks of the Clyde, and in the speculative turmoil of Melbourne as in the bustling energy of Glasgow. Why is a Scotchman proud of his country? Because the remembrance of it awakes a tradition of heroic exploits and inspiring emotions, of sacrifices for its sake in the field and on the scaffold; of high examples of military skill and civil prudence; of literary and scientific fame; of commanding eloquence and profound philosophy, and of fascinating poesy and romance, all of which a Scotchman feels ennoble his existence, and all of which he is conscious have inevitably sprung from the circumstances of his native land. So that the very configuration of the soil and the temper of the clime, have influenced his private virtues and his public life, as they unquestionably have given a form and colour to those works of creative genius which have gained the sympathy and admiration of the world. No, gentlemen, it is not true that the only real happiness is physical happiness; it is not true that physical happiness is the highest happiness; it is not true that physical happiness is a principle on which you can build up a flourishing and enduring commonwealth. A civilized community must rest on a large realized capital of thought and sentiment, there must be a reserved fund of public morality to draw upon in the exigencies of national life. Society has a soul as well as a body, the traditions of a nation are part of its existence. Its valour and its discipline, its religious faith, its venerable laws, its science and erudition, its poetry, its art, its eloquence and its scholarship, are as much portions of its existence as its agriculture, its commerce, and its engineering skill. Nay, I would go further, I would say that without these qualities material excellence cannot be attained. But, gentlemen, the new philosophy strikes further than at the existence of patriotism. It strikes at the home; it strikes at the individuality of man. It would reduce civilized society to human flocks and herds. That it may produce in your time much disturbance, possibly much destruction, I pretend not to deny; but I must express my conviction that it will not ultimately triumph. I hold that the main obstacles to its establishment are to be found in human nature itself. They are both physical and moral. If it be true, as I believe, that an aristocracy distinguished merely by wealth must perish from satiety, so I hold it is equally true that a people who recognize no higher aim than physical enjoyments must become selfish and enervated. Under such circumstances the supremacy of race, which is the key of history, will assert itself. Some human progeny, distinguished by their bodily vigour or their masculine intelligence, or by both qualities, will assert their superiority and conquer a world which deserves to be enslaved. It will then be found that our boasted progress has only been an advancement in a circle, and that our new philosophy has brought us back to that old serfdom which it has taken ages to extirpate. But the still more powerful—indeed, the insurmountable—obstacle to the establishment of the new opinions will be furnished by the essential elements of the human mind. Our idiosyncracy is not bounded by the planet which we inhabit. We can investigate space and we can comprehend eternity. No considerations limited to this sphere have hitherto furnished the excitement which man requires, or the sanctions for his conduct which his nature imperatively demands. The spiritual nature of man is stronger than Codes or Constitutions. No Government can endure which does not recognize that for its foundation, and no legislation last which does not flow from this fountain. The principle may develope itself in manifest forms—shape of many Creeds and many Churches; but the principle is divine. As time is divided into day and night, so religion rests upon the providence of God and the responsibility of man. One is manifest, the other mysterious; but both are facts. Nor is there, as some would teach you, anything in these convictions which tends to contract our intelligence or our sympathies. On the contrary, religion invigorates the intellect and expands the heart. He who has a due sense of his relations to God is best qualified to fulfil his duties to man. A fine writer of antiquity—perhaps the finest—has recorded in a passage his belief in Divine Providence, and in the necessity of universal toleration. These lines were written, more than two thousand years ago, by the most attic of Athenian poets. In the perplexities of life I have sometimes found them a solace and a satisfaction; and I now deliver them to you, to guide your consciences and to guard your lives."

Throughout his address, and at its close, the Lord Rector was enthusiastically cheered.

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FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L.S.

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	12 0	to	20 0
Overland Suits, All-wool			27 0
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)			35 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0	to	45 0
Dressing Gowns	8 8	to	23 0
Pyjamas	3 0	to	8 8
Oxford Shirts, each			6 0
White Shirts, each			4 8
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 0	to	4 8
Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)			8 0
Silk and Wool Shirts			8 8
Spun Silk Shirts			11 0
Cardegan Jacket, very warm			9 8
Under-Vests	3 8	to	6 0

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Under Pants	6 0	to	8 0
Overland Trunks	22 0	to	40 0
Best Solid Leather			50 0
Extra Size Leather			65 0
Black-hide Bags			25 0
Black-hide Circular Tops			32 0
Sovereign Belts			3 4
Tiffin Basket			18 0
Courier Bags	5 0	to	10 8
Soiled Linen Bags	5 0	to	6 0
Sponge Bags			2 0
Hair Brushes in Leather Case, per pair			9 0
Travelling Pillows			
Rug Straps	1 8	to	2 8
Waterproof Suits, complete			23 0
Travelling Caps			3 8

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Cholera Belts			3 0
Warm Gloves			2 0
Warm Mufflers			3 0
Gent's Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Ring	2 0	to	3 8
Paper Collars, per dozen			0 12
Linen Collars, all New Shapes			6 0
Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie attached			6 8
Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 8	to	20 0
Warm Merino, per dozen	15 8	to	25 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	to	18 8
Silk Umbrellas			11 4
Long Rugs & Scotch Mauds	15 0	to	30 0
Blankets			11 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	7 8	to	12 8

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. JAMES McDONALD, Head Mistress—Mrs. McDONALD, } With Assistants.

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—
Head Mistress—Miss WARTENBY, } With Assistants.

Music Master—Mr. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.

D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the Office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, in Meadow Street, at 4 P.M., on MONDAY, the 15th day of this present month of December, to transact the following business, that is to say—

1. To consider and pass Resolutions upon a proposal made by the Directors for the determination of the agreement with the present Secretaries and Treasurers.
2. To appoint New Secretaries and Treasurers.
3. To appoint an additional Director.

—Dated this 6th day of December 1873.

PRESCOT & WINTER, By Order of the Directors.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY made in the matter of the ESTATE of SIR MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, deceased and in a cause ORR against NORRIS.—The Creditors of Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, formerly Chief Justice of Bombay, but late of No. 5, Hume Street, Dublin, in Ireland, Knight (who died in or about the month of November 1867) are on or before the 14th day of February 1874, to send by post, prepaid, to the Defendant, Mr. Anthony Norris, of No. 2, Bedford Row, in the County of Middlesex, Solicitor, the legal personal representative of the said Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight, deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their Accounts, and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls, at his Chambers, situated in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, on Friday, the 6th day of March 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 15th day of November 1873.

ROBERT MARSHALL, Chief Clerk.

NORRIS and SONS, 2, Bedford Row, London.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.—

To consider the Report of the Agents, Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee & Co., on the condition and prospects of the Mill, and to pass the following Resolutions:—

1st.—That the Directors be authorised to increase the Capital of the Company from Rs. 2,40,000 to 3,60,000, by issuing 800 New Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 150 per Share, and to sell such new issue by Public Auction at such rates (being not less than Rs. 150 per Share) as they may think advisable, with power for the said Directors, in the event of the prices offered not being in their opinion sufficient, to buy in such and so many of the said Shares, and afterwards to resell or allot the same at such prices (being not less than the said nominal value) and in such manner as they may deem best for the interests of the Company.

2nd.—That the premium that may be realised by the sale of the said 800 New Shares be appropriated to wiping off the existing losses and debts of the Company, and that the balance left after such appropriation be set apart as a Reserve Fund.

3rd.—That the holders of the said 800 New Shares do participate equally with the present Shareholders in all the profits and earnings of the Company.

By Order of the Board, FURDOONJEE M. BANAJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LOW-SIDED GOODS WAGGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SIXTY LOW-SIDED GOODS WAGGONS, the Iron Work for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a drawing of the waggon will be shown to applicants.

Persons tendering must specify the price per waggon delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Low-sided Goods Waggons," must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, the 20th instant.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person whose Tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum of Rs. 3,000 as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

C. W. HAWKINS, Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 6th December 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 3rd January 1874, for the CHARTER of TWO STEAMSHIPS of about 1,000 to 2,000 Tons each, for a period of twenty-one days, more or less, to be employed in the TRANSPORT of TROOPS, STORES, &c., &c., between the ports on the West Coast of India and adjacent thereto, as may be directed.

The Vessels tendered to be in port and ready for survey on the 3rd January 1874, and will be required to provide ventilation, together with such fittings as may be directed by the Agent for Transports, and to be completed and the vessels ready to proceed to sea on the 9th proximo, and, if necessary, to be docked. Water, Provisions, Coal and Water Tanks will be supplied by Government.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

By Order, GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE as early as convenient for the conveyance HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about One Hundred and Twelve NATIVE CONVICTS, including Native Warders, and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the Voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the Voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of Articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions, during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should superscribed on the "Covers of Tenders."

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final Survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering, will have to convey free of charge such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of Clothing, drinking and cooking pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the Port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1873.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

THE Undersigned respectfully begs to notify to the PUBLIC of his ARRIVAL at BOMBAY as Representative of the well-known WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, of NEW YORK, U. S., AMERICA.

His stay in this City will extend to the 10th instant, when he will proceed to Calcutta to OPEN AGENCIES in that City. In the meantime he will be happy to give any information to parties wishing to purchase, or to those who may have already secured one of these invaluable Machines. All communications on the subject should be addressed to him to the care of the Agents of the Company, MESSRS. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

The Undersigned also begs to inform the Public generally, and to intending Purchasers of Sewing Machines especially, that owing to the great reputation of the *Wheeler and Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines* a great number of imitation Machines of inferior quality said to be on Wheeler and Wilson's system have been imported into Bombay. Care should, therefore, be taken that these are not sold to them for the genuine article from Wheeler and Wilson, the cloth-plates of which are impressed with the name of the Company thus:—

WHEELER & WILSON, M. F. G. Co., Bridgeport Conn.

And the dates of the Patents granted to A. B. Wilson, in addition to which the Company's Trade-mark is imbedded on the Machines.

The Undersigned on behalf of the Company also cautions the dealers in the Imitation Machines against representing them as the genuine WHEELER and WILSON, as it would clearly be a fraud.

All the descriptions of Sewing Machines made by WHEELER and WILSON can be had of the above named Firm, who are the Sole Agents of the Company in Bombay.

S. H. WAGSTAFF, Representative of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from TUESDAY, the 23rd, to FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive; also on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, and the 1st January next.

By Order of the Board of Directors, M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th December 1873.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Line Station, or Crawford Markets.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'S RESIDENT TRANSPORT OFFICER, BOMBAY DOCKYARD, up to one o'clock P.M. the 20th December 1873, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of PROVISIONS specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Indian Troop Service."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Detail.		Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to Scale of Rations.	Where and whom to be delivered.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with tender or before opening it.	Amount of additional Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
Beef, fresh	lbs.	Twelve months.	65,866	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M.'s Indian Troopships and approved by Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent. of amount of Contract.	20 per cent.	Best quality.
Chillies	"		113					
Coriander Seed	"		152					
Cummin Seed	"		68					
Dhall	"		3,676					
Firewood	"		As required.					
Fish, salt	"		2,561					
Ghee	"		1,862					
Garlic	"		68					
Mutton, fresh	"		As required.					
Pepper, Whole	"		77					
Pepper, Ground	"		As required.					
Rice	"		28,000					
Salt, common	"		96					
Turmeric	"		74					
Vegetables	"		38,400					
Arrowroot			As required.					
Biscuit (Commissariat made)								
Do. Powder								
Currants								
Celery Seed								
Chocolate								
Candles, of sorts								
Colza Oil								
Dessicated Milk								
Disinfecting Powder								
Flour								
Lemon Juice								
Lime Juice								
Mutton Broth								
Mustard								
Malt								
Oatmeal								
Preserved Fowl								
Pickles								
Preserved Potatoes								
Raisins								
Rum								
Sugar								
Salt, fine								
Split Peas								
Suet								
Salt Beef								
Tea, 1st sort								
Vinegar								
Yeast								

E. GILLS, Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

Indian Transport Department, H.M.'s Dockyard, 25th November 1873.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st December 1873, Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Offices will be REMOVED to No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, lately vacated by Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co. All Communications, Parcels, and Cases should be addressed in full as follows:—KING, KING & Co., Army Agents, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes manufactured to order on the shortest notice; and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second-hand, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices and rates can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.

4, Old Imambarra, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE OF MESSRS. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS, AT FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to SELL, on account of the concerned, AT A FURTHER REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT., the following WINES and SPIRITS, imported by Messrs. PAYNE & Co.:—

	Per doz. Rs. a.
SHERRY.	
Class 3—A pale, delicate and dry Dinner Wine	20 4
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	24 12
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	26 4
BUCELLAS.	
A delicate and light Wine	15 8
MARSALA.	
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	13 4
MADEIRA.	
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	27 0
PORT.	
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	13 4
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	17 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	21 8
CHAMPAGNE.	
Half Pints	11 8
STILL MOSELLE.	
Extra quality	17 4
CLARET.	
After-Dinner Wine	20 12
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	26 4
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	16 8
Pints at Rs. 10-8, 16-8, and 28 per Case of 2 Dozens.	
TENT.	
First Quality	25 8
GINGER WINE.	
Payne & Co.'s	11 12
WHISKEY.	
Finest Scotch	13 8
Do. Irish	16 0
BITTERS.	
Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	12 12

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO., WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H. M. THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BOMBAY CLUB. THE HYMALAYA CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB. THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB. THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB. THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U.S. CLUB. THE TUTICORIN CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE—20, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, S.W.
CALCUTTA HOUSE—10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
BORDEAUX HOUSE—Place du Champ de Mars.

Agencies—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres.

AGENTS:

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT ...... Mr. Antonio Monferrato.
ALLAHABAD and AGRA ...... Messrs. A. John and Co.
AHMEDABAD ...... Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee.
AHMEDNUGGUR and KIRKEE ...... Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons.
BAREILLY and NYNEE TAL ...... W. Drew and Co.
BARODA ...... Mr. Dadabhoy Shapoorjee.
BELGAUM ...... Messrs. Edulee Cursetjee Boyce, Cursetjee Merwanjee Boyce and Co., Dunlop and Co.
BENARES ......
BHOSAWUL, BUDNAIRA, and NANDGAUM ...... Mr. J. M. DeSouza.
BROACH ...... Mr. Jewanjee Nowrojee.
BUENOS AYRES ...... Mr. A. Rooke.
CALICUT ...... Mr. N. Hirjee.
COLOMBO ...... Messrs. W. C. Brodie and Co.
DHARWAR ...... Mr. Merwanjee Hormusjee. Messrs. Cursetjee Merwanjee Boyce and Co.
HAKODADI ...... Messrs. Howell and Co.
HIOGO ...... Messrs. Fischer and Co.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI ...... Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
HYDRABAD DECCAN ...... Messrs. Bouneviale & Co.
HYDRABAD—SCIND ...... Mr. Durmah Tegsing.
KURRACHEE ...... " Jamsetjee Rustomee.
KAMPTEE, SECUNDERABAD, JUBBULPORE and NAGPORE ...... Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.
LAHORE ...... " Jamsetjee, Cooverjee & Co.
MADRAS ...... " Arbuthnot & Co.
MANILA ...... " Barretto & Co.
MUSSOORIE ...... " J. H. Clarke & Co.
POONA ...... Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee. Messrs. Hormusjee Manockjee & Co. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee.
RANGOON ...... Messrs. Tod, Findley & Co.
SURAT ...... " Goostadjee Jamsetjee & Co.
SIMLA ...... Mr. T. H. Williams.
TANNA ...... " Dadabhoy Hormusjee.
UMBALLA ...... " J. Naggs.

LONDON & BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

TERMS:—Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for CASH. Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants, and Traders, who may be supplied direct from London if preferred.

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

The facilities afforded to consumers of procuring their supplies *direct from Europe* has induced us to quote English rates, and we beg to draw special attention to these quotations given below.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.	In Bond in London. Qts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17	50/
" Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½	38/
" Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12	32/
" Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½	26/
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½	22/
Cantenac	Red capsule	15	8½	18/
St. Estephe	White capsule	13	—	15/
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	11½	7	12/
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12	31/
Barsac		17	9½	22/
BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.				
Chambertin	Red (Labelled and Branded)	32	17	50/
Nuits	Red	26	—	40/
Volnay	Red	21	11½	30/
Beaune	Red	18	—	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White	26	14	40/
Chablis, light	White	17	9½	22/

CHAMPAGNES.

(CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s AND WACHTER & Co.'s BRANDS.)

	Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—	135/
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45	24½	72/
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½	69/
" " per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—	38/
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½	58/
Good Sparkling	31	17	44/
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—	32/

GERMAN WINES.	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.	In Bond in London. Qts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	38	20½	58/
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½	50/
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	26	14½	40/
Hock Johannisberger	42	22	70/
" Rudesheimer	27	15	41/
" Hochheimer	24	13½	36/
" Laubenheimer	15	—	—
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27	—	41

SHERRIES, &c.	Qts.	Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	36	58/
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34	54/
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	28	39/
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23	34/
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	24	36/
Brown seal, pale and dry	23	34/
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20	28/
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20	28/
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17	22/
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½	21/
Madeira, East India, very choice	36	58/
SACRAMENTAL WINE—Rota Tent	26	39/

PORTS.	Per Dozen. Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	—	54/
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15	43/
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13	36/
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	18	10½	21/

SPIRITS.	Per Doz. Rs.	Qts.
Cognac, superior fine old pale...Black capsule	33	44/
" old pale ...Yellow capsule	28	36/
" pale, White label ...White capsule	27	30/
" pale, White label ...Blue capsule	22	22/
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	23½	26/
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	21	22/
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	22	24/
" Scotch, 1st quality	22	24/
Geneva, in flasks	19	18/

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—White Curaçao, Anti Choléra, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino ...... *per case.* 26 38/

LIQUEURS.	Per Dozen. Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	38	20	60/
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20	60/
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28	15	40/
Orange Bitters, best	20	—	26/
Kill the Crow Bitters	27	—	40/

INDIA PALE ALE.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts } At Market Rates.
" " 6 " Pints }

GUINNESS' STOUT.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts } None at present in Stock.
" " 6 " Pints }

FOR SALE.

BASS' INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by the LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER Co.

Cases 3 Dozen Quarts ...... Rs. 5 12 0 per doz.
" 6 " Pints ...... " 4 0 0 "

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AGENTS: MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE: TREACHER'S BUILDING.

POSITIVE WHOLE-WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

The rates charged by this office apply to all professions or employments, and cover residences in any part of the World. These rates give the Company for all ages an average of fully Five per cent. on the sum assured, and which is amply sufficient to protect the office from loss even if no other than Indian business were undertaken, but inasmuch as such business forms only a small proportion of what is being done, the Company's operations having been first commenced in the United Kingdom, and being now in course of extension to Canada, Australia, &c., the rates will, taken as a whole, yield a very handsome profit. The Positive rates are a little above the English rates of those offices doing an Indian business, the one uniform charge being applicable to residence in any country. It is intended that, in as short a space of time as possible, the Company will be represented in every part of the world, and the rate will be found amply sufficient to cover the risks anywhere.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.

With Branches at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Middlesborough, Chester, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

TRUSTEE: OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY: W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS: THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER: SYDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon, Who will examine applicants for assurance at his residence (Sundays excepted) from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and elsewhere by preconcerted arrangement.

AUDITOR: T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

AGENTS: MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE: TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES: UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED EACH PAYMENT OR PREMIUM BEING MADE.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4

PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE HALF-YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IF DESIRED AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THE ANNUAL RATES.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, drivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000 the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2,000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occuring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes each for Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 20,000 in all upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transactions had been made to assume.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.
4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the lifetime of the Assured.
5. Joint Life Policies payable at decease of the First which shall fall of two Lives.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH: TREACHER'S BUILDING.

GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

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